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## THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

We were not in error in our persuasion that Lord Palmerston would feel the bad effects of his attitude towards the French Emperor. Any observer might have seen that his popularity was waning. He has now had a shock which must have considerably sobered his pride; and in whatever way the existing crisis terminates, the spell of the dictatorship is broken. This is not an age when the supremacy of individuals is long submitted to with patience, and a very few years destroys the charm of such Chathams and such Napoleons as England and France now produce. Having opposed the Premier when it seemed right in the hour of his prosperity, we are all the less likely to insult him in his embarrassments, and shall moralise tranquilly on his misfortunes, in hopes that they may do good to himself as well as to the country.

In many respects, Lord Palmerston has deserved to be a popular man. For our own part we have always preferred him, for instance, to Lord John. He did not come out of the Whig oligarchy, and he had to rise by his genius. He is not a pedant; and though a scheming and a dexterous, he is not a sly nor a spiteful man. He has the instincts of an Englishman, and much of that pluck which belongs naturally to his kind of wit. On the whole, his late Ministry did a great deal when we consider what kind of men he had under him. But he has presumed too much on his fame and power; so that, as Suetonius observes, after allowing for the many merits of Cæsar, "He is considered to have been justly slain." And he has been hit, like the well-known poetic eagle, with a feather from his own wing,—

"He nursed the pinion that impelled the steel."

So long had he swaggered—for that really must be the word—in his foreign policy, that his enemies pinned him for the offence of all others which it was the aim of his life to make it appear impossible he should commit. Anacreon, they say, was choked with a grape. Palmerston has been knocked over by his favourite luxury—the British taste for independence and the British contempt for foreigners. It is not, we think, that he was at heart a traitor to that old cause; but his pride puffed him up to think that he ought to be allowed to settle France just as he pleased. He would be independent of his very popularity; he would answer Walewski how he pleased, and come triumphantly out of

it. To this haughtiness, perhaps, we may add a too great sympathy—natural to one himself a dictator—with Power and Order. Palmerston has failed to see that the respect of this people for the Emperor Napoleon wanes; that the insolence of

show too great compliance or haste in bringing in bills to amend our law in points in which great lawyers do not think it deficient.

Accordingly he has erred and been punished. The machinery by which his punishment has been inflicted is curious, and could only have come into play in circumstances of party as curious as our present ones. He is specially punished by three classes of enemies in last week's division. The Manchester Radicals hate him for the warlike part of his policy, even while another section of Radicals hate him for not being warlike enough. The Russell Whigs hate him because he has superseded Russell, and helped to break up old traditional Whiggism. With the Tories, again, the inspiration is of an equally natural character. They have off-and-on opposed his Chinese policy and censured his way of conducting the Indian war—and of course would like their own "innings" too, which in England is a legitimate desire. The position is complicated; and if we attempt an estimate of the probable results, we do so under the difficulty that, at the time we write, "the crisis," as it is called, still exists.

Now, the view which the public takes of a position like that of affairs this week is naturally different from that of the political "sets" who have personal interest at stake. The question for the public is how the great interests depending are likely to be affected by the change of administration? What will become, say, of India, of Reform, and of the Conspiracy Bill?

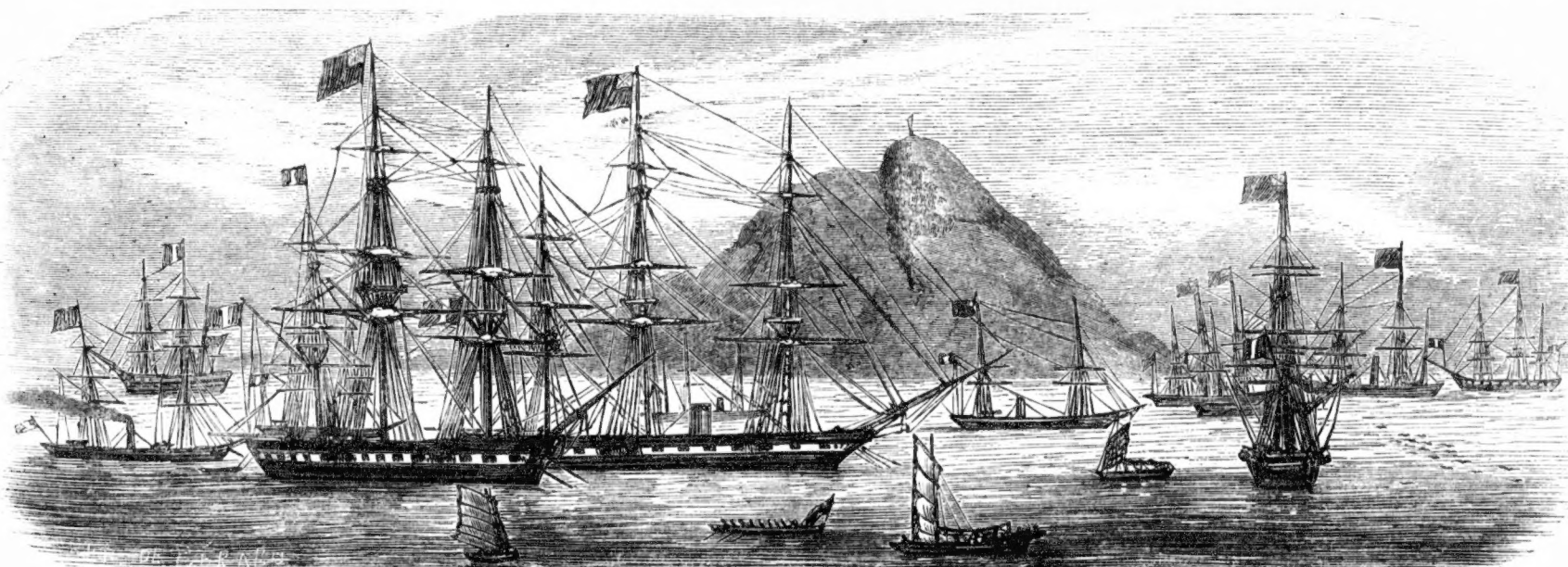
Lord Derby has again failed to get Mr. Gladstone. Such an union would have had the support of many independent members, even among the radicals; as it is, Lord Derby's success will altogether depend on his measures. The mere name of Tory—justly disliked in association with the memories of Eldon and Croker—will not be fatal to his Ministry; we have seen many of old Cobbett's favourite ideas reappear in our days as elements in Young Englandism, where (if not spoiled by the noodledom and affectation of some juveniles of the sect) they might have done much good work. Here, then, comes the query—Given Lord Derby, though minus Gladstone, what will he do? His party are pledged by the recent division, and quite as much by Lord Derby's speeches, to insist on a firm front towards the French Government. However, they are also committed to some measure akin to the Con-



COMMISSIONER YEH.—(FROM A SKETCH BY THE MARQUIS DE TREVISE, ATTACHÉ TO THE FRENCH MISSION IN CHINA.)

the French has shocked them; that the policy of repression disgusts them; and that, in matters of British-French interest, no dubious policy will now be tolerated from any minister. He must keep up matters with a high hand—or go out; he must not

do? His party are pledged by the recent division, and quite as much by Lord Derby's speeches, to insist on a firm front towards the French Government. However, they are also committed to some measure akin to the Con-



[THE FRENCH FLEET AT THE BOCCA TIGRIS, CANTON RIVER.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. DESLANDES.)



spiracy Bill; and it will be hard for them to get over the tenderness of Lord Malmesbury for the French potentate. Touching India, they are better off, for the vigour and experience of Lord Ellenborough would seem to mark him as fit for the task which he has before him. In the Reform, a Reform is inevitable; and if they hate the necessity, they have scarcely a right to assume power just now, and need not hope to keep it. But Disraeli has admitted that he would not oppose a Reform Bill long since when Palmerston's one was first talked about. In fact, here again, everything will depend on the measure they produce, and the country is not indisposed to give them fair play.

Meanwhile, the French seem to be taking the division of the 19th reasonably quietly. It is well. A demonstration to the contrary would not, as the "Post" hopes, frighten people into insisting that Palmerston was right to take their menaces quietly. It would only create a dangerous excitement here, as any wise man must have been unimpressed. Let Louis Napoleon leave us alone, trust to the good sense of our common law and judges, rely on our wish to give him fair play, and keep his myrmidons from insulting us. All will then go well, and it is the interest of Europe and of civilisation that all should go well between England and France.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The Legislative Corps concluded on Friday (the 19th inst.) the discussion of the Law of Public Safety. Most unexpectedly it was opposed by one or two members in very bold language; but no matter—the law passed with 227 votes against twenty-four. Nineteen members abstained from voting. Elsewhere we have given some extracts from the debates.

The interest which this measure excited in France has been suspended by the late of Lord Palmerston's Government and of his Alien Bill. The result was totally unexpected in Paris, and the sensation it has caused is proportionately great. The journal mentions it very cautiously, pointing out that though Mr. Gibson's amendment was carried, the bill itself was not rejected. The general impression in Paris is said to be, that Napoleon's Government have brought this rebuff upon themselves by the extravagant tone they took in the matter, and that, on the whole, it is calculated to do them good.

Count Persigny received orders to return to his post in London immediately on receipt of the news of Lord Palmerston's fall.

### BELGIUM.

The Duchess of Brabant gave birth to a daughter on Thursday, the 18th inst. The King has celebrated the occasion by remitting "the penalties inflicted, and the exceptional condemnations for different contraventions of police regulations," and his Majesty has also granted a pardon to soldiers undergoing imprisonment for political offences.

In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, on Saturday, M. Charles de Broeckere called the serious attention of the Government to the conduct of the Belgian Consul in London, who, he said, had carried on a "disgraceful traffic in passports." The Minister of Foreign Affairs said that measures had been adopted to prevent the Belgian consuls from delivering passports to foreigners.

### SPAIN.

A ROYAL decree has been published, appointing a special commission to examine into the existing system of taxes, in order to ascertain if they cannot be made to produce more without overburdening the people. The budget of the present year proposes to fix the floating debt at a maximum of 640,000,000 reals. It proposes to pay for the execution of extraordinary public works by the issue of railway shares and the sale of national property, and it announces that reforms in the tariff are about to be effected.

### AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Minister of Commerce has published a statistical return of the imports and exports of the empire during the past year. The imports were valued at 281,931,922 florins, and produced for the State 19,179,777 florins. This represented a falling off on the previous year of 7,498,389 florins in the gross value, and of 1,779,142 florins in the Government receipts. The exports were 231,018,109 florins, with a customs return of 194,717 florins, which gives a reduction of 20,117,191 florins in the exports, and 103,977 florins in the customs receipts. The decrease in the imports bears chiefly on colonial produce, metals, and leather. The exports have diminished mainly on woven goods and timber. The export of cattle, animal produce, and precious metal has increased.

### PRUSSIA.

The Prince of Prussia, on Saturday night, in leaving the Royal Theatre, made a false step and sprained his left foot. The hurt is not serious.

The "New Prussian Gazette" says—"Many applications having been lately sent in for commutations of punishment or for pardons, probably because the idea prevailed that a decree of amnesty would be published on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Frederick-William, we are authorised to declare that no document of the kind will be issued." There is said to be some discussion between the Prince of Prussia and the Council of Ministers.

### RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia lately ordered an investigation to be made into the situation of schoolmasters throughout his Empire, and finding that they were generally very poor, he has ordered that their salaries shall be increased, and that other measures for improving their condition shall be adopted.

Determined to have a great commercial navy in the Black Sea, the Emperor has authorised the Russian Society of Commerce and Navigation in the Black Sea, established to effect regular steam communication between Odessa, Yalta, Kertch, and Redoute Kale, to extend its operations from the latter place to Trebizond, a distance of 115 miles; and his Majesty has granted the company a subvention.

The "St. Petersburg Gazette" contains an article on the marriage of the Princess Royal of England with the Prussian Prince, and on the influence which that event will probably have on Prussia. The Russian journal eulogises the Prussian nation, and the policy of its Government, and endeavours to show that the alliance between the two dynasties of Prussia and Great Britain will not lead to any change in the essentially German policy of Prussia.

### ITALY.

The Sarlinian Government has presented to the Chambers a bill on conspiracies against the life of the heads of foreign governments. It proposes to punish the crime with hard labour, which may amount to ten years, and in certain cases to inflict the severer punishments imposed by the penal code. The defence of political assassination is to be punished by imprisonment of from three to twelve months. The bill also effects certain modifications in the law relative to the jury, with a view to increase the number of challenges allowed both to the Government prosecutor and the accused.

Our countryman Watt, the engineer, is now in the British Hospital in Naples, where he is permitted to remain for the present on the responsibility of Mr. Barber, the acting consul.

Accounts from Italy are unanimous as to the growing estrangement between all classes of society in Lombardy and the foreign garrison. The efforts of the Archduke have been baffled by passive resistance, and Austria is still merely encamped, not acclimatised or recognised by the population. The upper orders are prominent in refusal to associate with the garrison.

General Palmerston's fall in a letter from Palermo and in R. M.

## TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The Porte is said to be negotiating with Austria for permission to land troops in some of the Austrian ports, so that they may more promptly reach the scene of the civil war in the Herzegovina. The insurgents had received fresh reinforcements, and were well provided with ammunition. They found three cannon in the fort of Iskra, which they captured after eight days' siege.

The Sultan has given his sanction to the creation of a credit bank. The commission which had been appointed to examine the project for consolidating the floating debt has held several meetings, but it has not yet received its final instructions from the Porte.

A brutal outrage has been perpetrated upon an American missionary and his family stationed at Jaffa, in Syria. His house was broken into during the night, he himself was stunned by a blow on the head, his son-in-law was murdered, and his wife and daughters were subjected to the grossest indignities. The American Consul-General has brought the facts before the notice of the authorities.

The Viceroy of Egypt is reported to have taken a step in relation to the Suez Canal which must produce a speedy decision on one side or the other.

## AMERICA.

The affairs of Kansas claimed undivided attention at the date of our latest advices. Protracted and exciting debates had taken place in the House of Representatives upon the proposition to refer the question of the Lecompton constitution to a special committee of fifteen, instead of to the territorial committee as usual. The opponents of the administration were in favour of the former plan, and finally, on the 8th instant, in the midst of intense excitement, they carried their point by a majority of three; the vote being 114 to 111.

A disgraceful fight occurred in the House during a night session between Messrs. Keitt, of South Carolina, and Grow, of Pennsylvania. Both gentlemen afterwards apologised for their misconduct.

The "New York Herald," in an article on "The Banks and the Future," says—"At the present time all our banks are in line; all pay in specie; and, with a few trifling exceptions, all seem to be the sounder and the stronger for their trial during the crisis."

General Walker, Frank Anderson, and others have been indicted in New Orleans for violating the neutrality laws. The accused were held for trial on the fourth Monday in April.

A fearful insurrection is reported to have occurred near Fayetteville, Arkansas. The negroes, incited by two white men, attacked two settlements, killing twenty-three persons, burning houses and destroying cattle. The insurrection was finally subdued by the organisation of a force of volunteers, who killed seven, and captured eighteen of the negroes.

The steam-boat *Colonel Crossman*, from New Orleans to St. Louis, burst her boiler, took fire, and burnt to the water's edge. She had on board 200 passengers, from twenty to fifty of whom are reported to be lost.

## MEXICO.

COMONFORT, ex-president of Mexico, has arrived at New Orleans, together with Gen. Garza and other supporters of his administration.

It appears that, after eleven days' fighting, before the city of Mexico, the troops of the insurrectionist Zuloaga triumphed over the Government forces; and on the 21st of January, Comonfort, being abandoned by his troops, quitted the city, and Zuloaga was proclaimed provisional President. Zuloaga had nominated his ministers, and issued a pronouncement in which he stated that he relied upon the clergy to support him. He had decreed the restoration of ecclesiastical and military jurisdiction, and had repealed the laws for the sale of the church property, and annulled the sales.

**THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.**—A letter from Rome, dated the 16th, says—"Here we are at the wind up of the Carnival. Monsignor Matteucci, as governor of the city, paraded the Corso in grand gala, in the midst of masks and revellers, on Thursday afternoon, followed by the antiquated equipages and civic escort of Prince Orsini, in his quality of Senator of Rome, without the slightest disturbance taking place. Queen Christina's fancy ball on Wednesday evening was a very beautiful entertainment, and an opportunity was afforded for contradicting the story of her Majesty's having been robbed of her jewels. The Queen herself was in a comparatively simple attire. Princess Christina appeared as a Neapolitan country girl. Shepherdesses, Undines, and Louis Quinze ladies thronged the saloons; but the most admired personification of costume was that of Lady Somers, who appeared in the classic garb of a Greek lady of the period when Athens was the most cultivated and fashionable city in the world. Cardinals and prelates were by no means scandalised by the fantastic scene, but added their flowing ecclesiastical robes to the rich effect produced by Turks, Highlanders, Zouaves, Bedouins, and Templars. The French General, the French and Austrian Ambassadors, the bodies corporate of the French Academy and the German Artistic Club, the Roman and foreign nobility, and everybody with rooms large enough to dance in, have been giving balls and masquerades; and the strains of Gordini at the Apollo Theatre, and the tragic tones of Salvini at the Argentina, have been suspended to make way for the crowds of Romans who rush in mask and domino to fill pit, boxes, and stage, in monster meetings of squeezing and intriguing."

**THE FRENCH ARMY.**—The report of the committee on the bill relative to the conscription of 1858, just presented to the legislative body, proposes that the levy shall be 100,000, in order to be able to make with facility the army 600,000 strong in the event of war. The report says, that with the levy of 80,000, as was practised from 1832 to 1850, it was only possible to have, in case of war, an effective of 500,000 men, which was always considered by practical men as insufficient. As a proof that such an opinion is correct, the report mentions that at the beginning of the Eastern war a levy of 140,000 men had to be made, and had to be continued during the whole war; but that exceptional levy caused a scarcity of labour in all branches of industry, and in a great many cantons exhausted the power of recruiting. Not only, says the report, will the levy of 100,000 prevent such an inconvenience in future, but it will cause the levy to be made in a more equitable manner than it now is. It is stated, however, that a levy of 100,000 will only give about 72,000, owing to the deduction made for young men who support families, who are unfit to serve, who obtain exemptions, or who are made over to the navy. It is further stated that, though the government will have the power of making that levy, it does not follow that it will exercise it, and that in 1858 and 1859 it may only call out 42,000 men, as it did in 1857.

**A DUEL IN PRUSSIA.**—General de Plehwe quarrelled with Lieutenant Jachmann because the family of the latter refused to receive the son of the former. "The Lieutenant laid the affair before the Council of Honour of his regiment, who for three days made vain efforts to bring about an amicable arrangement. General de Plehwe refused to come to any understanding with the Council of Honour, saying that as a general he knew what he had to do. A duel with pistols, at eight paces distance, took place on the 15th, in presence of Captain de Schlichtene, the second of the General; Lieutenant de Lehwaldt, second of M. Jachmann; and a council of honour, composed of five officers. The General advanced to within two paces of the barrier and aimed. Seeing that his adversary did not move, he called out in a loud voice, 'Lieutenant Jachmann, what does this mean? I do not understand it; you must fire.' The Lieutenant shook his head, but did not move. 'Gentlemen,' said the General, 'I beg you to advise the Lieutenant to fire.' As Jachmann still remained motionless, the seconds observed that the General might fire first if he chose, and he did so. The ball entered his adversary's mouth, broke the lower jaw, and passed out at the neck. After staggering for a moment, Jachmann advanced a few paces and fired. His ball entered the heart of the General, who fell dead upon the spot. Every one engaged in this unfortunate affair testifies to the moderation and conciliatory spirit evinced by Lieutenant Jachmann."

**RUSSIA IN THE CAUCASUS.**—The "Nord" of Brussels, says that Schamyl is still unconquered, although a considerable portion of the plain of Tcherichia has been cleared by the Russians of the mountaineers, and is occupied by Russian columns. Schamyl, accompanied by the mountaineers who still cling to his fortunes, has retired to the mountain retreats beyond the above plain.

**SAILORS' SPERMATION.**—The American ship *Susan Jane*, Captain Foster, recently arrived in the Bosphorus with two coffins on board, brought from Sebastopol—they contained the bodies of Colonel Henry de Jory, and Colonel Fontede, of the French Government, killed in action and blown up from the soldiers' grave. The Russian admiral and garrison paid honour to them on departure; but in the Black Sea there was so awful a storm, that the crew wanted to heave the valiant dead overboard—from a sailorly prejudice; and but for the captain's firmness and decision they would have done so.

## THE WAR IN CHINA.

### CAPTURE OF COMMISSIONER YEH.

CANTON is completely in our possession. The Cantonese were returning to the city, though the blockade had not yet been raised.

Commissioner Yeh, Tch Kwai, the Governor of the Province, and the Tartar Commander-in-Chief, were taken. Yeh, who was disguised as a coolie, had been sent on board the *Inflexible*, and remained a prisoner off Tiger Island.

**CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD ELGIN AND COMMISSIONER YEH.** Some correspondence between Lord Elgin and Commissioner Yeh has been published. In a note to the Chinese Commissioner, dated Dec. 12, 1857, the Earl of Elgin says,—

"The undersigned thinks it his duty to state distinctly to the Imperial Commissioner that he cannot assume the responsibility of arresting the progress of hostile operations against Canton, until the following demands of the British Government are absolutely and unreservedly complied with:—The complete evacuation of Canton of all treaty engagements, including the free admission of British subjects to the city; compensation to British subjects and persons entitled to British protection for losses incurred in consequence of the late disturbances. If these moderate demands, and those proffered on behalf of the Emperor of the French by his Imperial Majesty's high commissioner and plenipotentiary, be frankly accepted by the Imperial Commissioner Yeh within the period of ten days from this date, the blockade of the river will be raised, and commerce will be permitted to resume its course. But the British forces, in conjunction with the forces of the French, will retain the island of Honan and the forts on the river as a material guarantee until the terms of a treaty for regulating these and all other questions pending between the Government of Great Britain and that of China shall have been agreed to between the undersigned and that plenipotentiary of equal rank, appointed by the Emperor of China to negotiate with him, and until the treaty so agreed upon shall have been ratified by their respective sovereigns. If, on the contrary, the Imperial Commissioner shall meet these demands by a refusal, by silence, or by evasive or dilatory pleas, the undersigned will deem it to be his painful duty to direct the naval and military commanders to prosecute, with renewed vigour, operations against Canton, reserving to himself the right to make, in that case, on behalf of the British Government, such additional demands on the Government of China as the altered condition of affairs may seem in his eyes to justify."

Commissioner Yeh replies, on the 14th of December, to the effect that the commercial intercourse of Canton has been conducted on the same principles as the other ports; that the Emperor of China has declared his sacred will that the "treaty of peace, which was to last ten thousand years, with a view to the preservation of a good understanding for evermore," and which regulates the admission of foreigners, shall not be altered in the case of Canton; and that in the affair of the lorcha, justice and equity are on the side of the Chinese. With respect to the threat to occupy Honan, the Commissioner says that an attempt would produce a degree of irritation which might grow into a serious misunderstanding.

"If it do, let it not be said that I did not speak in time, or that I did not do all that in me lay to provide for your safety. The propositions brought forward in your letter have been suggested, it appears to me, by one of the chiefest persons at your side; they are not your Excellency's own conceptions. I have long heard of your Excellency's great experience and discretion; of the unimpaired wisdom in which you are held in your own country; the great trust which you have come to Canton to discharge towards your own Government, is naturally the termination of the struggles heretofore, not, assuredly, the creation of fresh trouble. It is not from my hand, imposed by China that no foreign merchant-vessel has been permitted to land since October. By your Excellency's declaration now made, that 'commerce between natives and foreigners, and in its course, can justify, to the complete satisfaction, the high estimation in which you richly by all classes of your own countrymen; what is more, you enable yourself to meet the anxious expectations of the commercial life of every other country. To conclude, our two nations have ever considered themselves as on friendly terms with each other, and continuance of trade between native and foreigner on its accustomed footing can, of course, be satisfactorily arranged in correspondence between you and myself."

Lord Elgin acknowledges, from on board the *Furious*, at Whampoa, the Commissioner's communication. His Lordship sees in that document no disposition to accede to the moderate demands of England, and informs the Commissioner that he has called upon the naval and military commanders to prosecute operations against Canton.

We have then another letter from Yeh, (dated Dec. 25) in which he goes over the ground of the original grievance of the lorcha—alluding to "Consul Parkes's want of sense on a particular occasion." He then says,—

"Ever since your Excellency's countrymen began to trade at Canton, the merchants of China have in every instance conducted themselves toward them with propriety. To the proposition in your former letter, 'commerce shall resume its course,' I give the fullest assent. How, then, can I be charged with 'refusing' it? On the contrary, there is plain proof that I promised to concede what was asked. . . . To conclude, our two nations regard themselves as on friendly terms with each other. This being the case, there can be nothing which makes it impossible for us to consult together and arrange satisfactorily by what means, in the words of your Excellency, 'commerce may resume its course,' which declaration I made, what becomes of my refusal to accede to terms of accommodation? Pray let your Excellency, who has a sense of justice and an experience of business, once more closely examine and carefully re-read my last reply."

In a brief note to the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Elgin observes that the above communication concedes nothing either on the question of indemnity, or on that of the right of entrance into the city. "I think it, therefore, better, as the Imperial Commissioner has been formally apprised that the matter is now in the hands of the naval and military authorities, that I should abstain from replying to it."

## THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

The vessels of the French squadron which took part in the recent attack upon Canton, before proceeding on the projected expedition, touched at Bosa Tueris, at the mouth of the Canton river, for the purpose of taking in provisions, and it was while the ships were lying at anchor here that the sketch was made from which the illustration on the preceding page has been engraved.

The squadron, which was under the orders of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, consisted of the frigates *Mémoris*, *Andalousie*; the sloops *Capitaine*, *Phyléon*, and *Prinseppe*; the transports *Durance* and *Wenatche*; the gunboats *Albatros*, *Fusee*, *Dragoon*, *Avalanche*, *Marceau*, and *Lili*. The last, a steamer of light draught, was destined to be employed by the division in providing provisions for the squadron.

## THE INDIAN REVOLT.

TELEGRAPHIC despatches from India inform us that the Commander-in-Chief moved on the 14th of January with the head-quarters of his army to a position near Kanow, occupied up to that time by Walpole's brigade; that corps had been previously thrown forward to the Ganges for the purpose of constructing a bridge at a point opposite the confluence of that river with the Ramganga.

Brigadier Walpole completed the required bridge, and crossed the Ganges by it into Rohildund; the Commander-in-Chief reviewed and inspected the brigade previous to its departure for Banilly, whither it was to march for the purpose of clearing that city of the rebels under Khan Bahadur Khan.

Sir Colin Campbell himself did not intend entering Rohildund with the main body until he received from Agra a siege train, to be escorted down by her Majesty's 38th regiment.

The rebels who passed from Rohildund into the Mozuffernuggur district on the 10th of January, were beaten by Captain Boisragon, and driven back across the river.

The Calpee rebels crept in force under the leadership of Nana Sahib, and this chief is threatening us in the direction of Nanded. "It is to be so, the gradual concentration of columns from Jubulpore, Rewa, and Schore will soon put an end to his resistance."

An engagement took place between Captain Montgomery, the superintendent of police at Ahmednuggur and a gang of Blacks, in the vicinity of Candore, on the road to Malligum. Captain Montgomery, though only 40 years of age, and fifty men, were wounded.

On the 18th of January a mutiny took place among the garrison of the Nagpore Artillery at Saecapore. The infantry behaved well, and arrested the mutineers.



Captain Osborne, with the Rewah troops, had taken the town and fort of Mezgar.

Sir Hugh Rose was to move from Schore on Saugor about the 15th of January.

The Military Governor of Delhi had given the city into the hands of the civil authorities. The Rajah of Bidjaur had been hanged at Delhi. The trial of the Nawab of Gurnukgur had commenced—the trial of the King was still postponed. His "Majesty" was said to be suffering from fever. The following are the charges against him:—

1. For that he, being a pensioner of the British Government in India, at Delhi, at various times between the 10th of May and 1st of October, 1857, encouraged, aided, and abetted Mahomed Bukht Khan, Subahdar of the Regiment of Artillery, and divers others non-commissioned officers and soldiers, of the East India Company's army, in the crimes of mutiny and rebellion against the State.

2. For having, at Delhi, at various times between the 10th of May and 1st of October, 1857, encouraged, aided, and abetted Mirza Mogul, his own subject of the British Government in India, and divers others unknown inhabitants of Delhi and of the north-west provinces of India, also subjects of the said British Government, to rebel and wage war against the State.

3. For that he, being a subject of the British Government in India, and regarding the duty of his allegiance, did, at Delhi, on the 11th of May, 1857, thereabouts, as a false traitor against the State, proclaim and declare himself the reigning King and Sovereign of India, and did then and there unlawfully seize and take unlawful possession of the city of Delhi, and did, moreover, at various times between the 10th of May and 1st of October, 1857, and false traitor aforesaid, treacherously conspire, consult, and agree with Mirza Mogul, his son, and with Mahomed Bukht Khan, Subahdar of the Regiment of Artillery, and divers other false traitors unknown, to raise, levy, and make insurrection, rebellion, and war against the State, and, further, to fulfil and perfect his treasonable design of overthrowing and destroying the British Government in India, did assemble armed forces at Delhi, and send them forth to fight and wage war against the said British Government.

4. For that he, at Delhi, on the 16th of May, 1857, or thereabouts, did, within the precincts of the Palace at Delhi, feloniously cause and become accessory to the murder of forty-nine persons, chiefly women and children, of European and mixed European descent; and did, moreover, between the 10th of May and the 1st of October, 1857, encourage and abet divers soldiers and others in murdering European officers and other English subjects, including women and children, both by giving and promising such murderers a reward, advancement, and distinctions; and, further, that he issued orders to different native rulers, having local authority in India, to slay and murder Christians and English people, whenever and wherever found on their territories; the whole or any part of such conduct being a heinous offence under the provisions of Act 16 of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

**INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.**—The following very interesting facts have been communicated from the Calcutta Indian Mutiny Relief Fund regarding the receipts and disbursements of the funds placed at their disposal, viz., that up to the 6th ult. they have received from the London Committee, from Manchester and from Liverpool, about £40,000, while the local subscriptions, and those from Madras, Ceylon, and Hong Kong, amount to £20,000, making an aggregate up to that date of about £60,000; while the total administered in the various forms of grants of cash has been about £21,000, in passages to Europe, £1,500, and in sundry expenses, schooling, clothing, &c., about £5,400, making the total of disbursements, £26,400. The balance is securely deposited in Government securities and in local funds of the highest credit. It is satisfactory to learn that a liberal scale of pensions has been adopted by the Indian Government in favour of the widows and orphans of unfortunates who have lost their lives in consequence of the mutiny, which ranges, in five classes, from £120 per annum to widows, and £36 to orphans of public servants who had drawn salaries of £600 a year and upwards, and pensions of £34 to widows and £12 to orphans of those who had drawn £120 per annum.

**OFFICIAL DELAY.**—A report has been current for some time to the effect that Lord Elphinstone offered to despatch a special steamer to Suez with the news of the outbreak at Meerut. This is now authenticated. At the first meeting of the Select Committee on the Transport of Troops to India, Sir James Melville said, "he considered that ten days were lost by the refusal of Lord Canning to adopt the suggestion of Lord Elphinstone to despatch a steamer with the news."

**ALLEGED RUSSIAN AGGRESSIONS IN INDIA.**—A strange and startling piece of intelligence, which, however, awaits confirmation, is mentioned in a letter from Central India, which says:—"News has just arrived here from the interior that a large body of Russians, Kelmint Tartars, and troops from Bokhara, have invested Yarkund, a place about forty marches from Simla, across the Himalaya mountains, and on the borders either of Thibet or Chinese Tartary. It was well known, some time ago, that a large body of Russians were making their way by land towards India, although the English papers denied the practicability of their being able to do so. I should not be at all surprised if they attempt to take Cashmere, and march on to Simla along the very road we have lately made."

**THE ROAD TO INDIA.**—At a meeting of the East India Transport of Troops Committee on Tuesday, Captain Harris, in his evidence, stated that, after an experience of the Red Sea, derived from sixty-eight voyages, he thought that both on "the score of time and expense, the better mode of transit to India would be by the Red Sea, by a steam transport service organised by the Government."

**THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.**—The Dutch Government has just published a statistical account of the situation of their East India colonies at the end of 1856. The establishments at Sumatra had made some progress since the preceding year, those of Celebes remain stationary. Borneo furnishes frequently mineral productions. The coffee plantations on the western side of Sumatra contain about sixty-four millions of plants. At Mendoo, in the plantations, there were three-and-a-half millions of plants in full bearing. In the plantations of Java there were 229,000,000 in bearing, and 226,000 recently planted. The coal mines in the south and east of Borneo produced 16,000 tons. The colonial army had been composed of 7,556 Europeans and natives from the coast of Guinea, and 13,889 natives of Java and the Moluccas, but since 1856 it has been reinforced by 5,000 Europeans. The naval force consisted of 27 vessels of war, with crews composed of 2,369 Europeans and 582 natives.

**THERE ARE NOW 3,000 RANK AND FILE,** the Queen's and Company's troops, ready to proceed as reinforcements to India as soon as ships are procured to transport them.

**SIR JAMES MELVILLE** having, on the 3rd instant, completed a service of fifty years, has, in fulfilment of an intention long since announced, retired from the office of Secretary to the East India Company.

**THE SIAMESE AMBASSADORS** have taken formal leave of her Majesty.

#### A LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN THE AMERICAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At four o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant, the American House of Representatives was still sitting. It refused to adjourn, though there was no immediate prospect of a vote being taken on any of the questions connected with the Kansas message—the subject in hand. About two a.m. just as the proceedings were getting very dull, the House was thrown into confusion by a scene of which the reporter of the "New York Herald" gives the following sketch:—

"Mr. Grow was walking down the aisle on the democratic side of the hall when Mr. Keitt and a friend approached him. A squabble quickly took place between Mr. Grow and Mr. Keitt; Mr. Keitt struck Mr. Grow, when the parties were separated by friends. They then exchanged words in an excited and menacing manner, when Mr. Keitt again dealt a blow at Mr. Grow, the latter knocking him down. The respective friends of both parties rushed to the rescue. Various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area fronting the clerk's desk. Mr. Washburne of Illinois, was conspicuous among the republicans, dealing heavy blows. The Speaker loudly and imperatively demanded order, and called the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere. That functionary, carrying his mace of office, together with his assistants, hurried to the scene, and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged. Some minutes elapsed before this truly fearful contest was quitted."

"A member of Congress, who was a witness to the difficulty between Mr. Grow and Mr. Keitt, gives the following particulars:—Mr. Grow expected to Mr. Quitman's making any remarks. Mr. Keitt said, 'If you are going to object, return to your own side of the House.' Mr. Grow responded, 'This is a free hall, and every man has a right to be where he pleases.' Mr. Keitt then went up to Mr. Grow, and said, 'I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that?' Mr. Grow replied, 'I mean just what I say—this is a free hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases.' Mr. Keitt (taking Mr. Grow by the throat), said, 'I will let you know that you are a—black republican puppy.' Mr. Grow knocked up behind, saying, 'I shall occupy such place in this hall as I please, and no black-throated shall crack his whip over me.' Mr. Keitt then again grabbed Mr. Grow by the throat, and Mr. Grow knocked his hand off, and Mr. Keitt coming at him again, Mr. Grow knocked him down."

#### COUNT WALEWSKI'S DESPATCH.

The following document was communicated on Monday night to both Houses of Parliament:—

"EARL COWLEY TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON."

"Paris, Feb. 20, 1858."

"My Lord,—Having learnt by telegraph that certain resolutions imputing blame to her Majesty's Government for not having made any reply to Count Walewski's despatch to Count Persigny dated the 20th of January had been affirmed by a majority of the House of Commons, I think it a duty to your Lordship to place on record, that, although I have not been charged to make any official communication to the French Government in answer to that despatch, I have been enabled by your Lordship's private instructions to place before the French Government the sentiments, views, and intentions of her Majesty's Government far more fully, and I cannot but believe more satisfactorily, than would have been the case had my language been clothed in a more official garb."

"When Count Walewski's despatch was written, the irritation against the supposed apathy of England in a matter so important to France as the preservation of the Emperor's life was excessive. Rightly or wrongly, the idea prevailed that every conspiracy against his Majesty had been organised in England, and that the British laws gave security to the conspirators. No counter-assertions on the part of her Majesty's Government would have had any effect at that moment, and any official notice on the part of your Lordship of Count Walewski's despatch would probably have involved the two Governments in a controversial discussion more likely to have increased than to have calmed the excitement which prevailed. If the object was too soothed, it was important to let time exert its usual influence, and to reserve the official answer to Count Walewski's despatch until it was known whether Parliament would answer the appeal which was to be made to it by her Majesty's Government."

"But it ought not to be ignored, that, while taking this prudent course, your Lordship lost no opportunity of informing the French Government, confidentially, of the true bearings of the question which had been raised. Your Lordship's language has been, from the beginning of this unfortunate affair, clear and straightforward. I have now your Lordship's letters before me, in which, while vindicating, in language worthy of your Lordship's name, the right of asylum which Great Britain has ever afforded to strangers of all ranks and nations, and while declaring, in terms as explicit as they are determined, the impossibility of infringing on that great principle of our constitution, you show how utterly insufficient must any enactment be to prevent men of desperate minds from entering upon desperate undertakings. As your Lordship's true, but very inadequate organ, I have faithfully represented your feelings and your principles, and could I call upon the Emperor or upon Count Walewski as witnesses, neither, I feel certain, could belie my words."

"I know not what may be the result of last night's vote; but, at all events, I lose no time in stating my conviction that to your Lordship's judicious and prudent conduct at a very critical moment it is owing, that, without the shadow of the sacrifice of a single principle, our relations with this Government have not received a shock which might have been fatal to the friendship which yet happily prevails between the two nations. I have, &c."

"COWLEY."

#### THE "PUBLIC SAFETY" BILL.

The discussion on the bill of security for public safety, in the French Legislative Chamber, did not pass without protest, and some remarkably bold language too. M. Emile Ollivier said—

"In rising to ask—I would rather say to improve—you to reject this bill, I am taking no party step, but acting simply as an honest man. I desire not to serve the ephemeral passions of a day, but the eternal passion for what is just and right. I propose to attack no one. I wish but to render the homage due to the only legitimate sovereign in the world—to use an expression of Mirabeau—Right!"

He then went on to say, that the first reproach he brought against the bill was, that it was presented on a false pretext. The attempt on the Emperor's life, so fortunately averted by Providence, having been plotted in a foreign country, inspired by foreign resentments, and executed by foreigners, was not a French crime. In the second place, the bill would violate all the principles which serve as the base of all penal legislation. By it the judicial and executive powers would be confounded; and Montesquieu had said, that in that case "the judge might be strong enough to become an oppressor." Moreover, the bill would suppress the ordinary forms of justice, and the offences which it was desired to punish would not be defined. Again, he complained of the bill that it would have a retro-active effect. If society was in danger, it appeared to him that the Government was already sufficiently armed to protect it, as laws were not wanting against conspirators. The new bill would consequently be made against persons who, though not conspiring, might merely have an air and appearance calculated to displease.

"Yes, there is not one of you who I am now addressing, your children or your friends, who may not one day find themselves caught in the meshes of this law. True policy—a policy really great—must ever keep itself subordinate to morality. A petty policy only sets morals at naught. And yet, even according to the rules of this petty policy, your law is a bad one. What! You have governed the country for nine years; you are at peace with all Europe; you have a numerous and highly disciplined army, an intelligent police, and an enormous budget. You have intersected the capital with strategical roads, and at suitable distances you have erected citadels within the walls. No liberty exists. The most formidable liberty of all, that of the press, is now nothing more than the right to say whatever may not displease the Minister of the Interior; and yet you now come to ask for laws of public safety? Do you not fear that the country may reply to you:—'I have sacrificed for you my liberties, my franchises, my traditions, all that I had conquered with my blood, all that has made me glorious and illustrious among nations. I have made all these sacrifices for the sake of a little tranquillity, and now you want more. But where will you stop? If the power which you have had in your hands for so many years is not sufficient, this law will not satisfy you. You will be obliged to ask for others still more severe; other and more terrible measures will follow until you come to the end of things. If with the peace which you have promised me I must be ever on the watch, ever trembling, always struggling, I prefer the watchings, the terrors, and the struggles of liberty to those of exceptional laws.'"

Of course there were plenty of speakers on the other side, chief of whom was M. Baroche, President of the Council of State. He declared that the bill did nothing but continue a policy of repression and conservatism. Perpetual concessions, exaggerated respect for the scruples of jurists, and systematic tolerance, had in succession led two Governments to the abysses of 1830 and 1848. The empire would not imitate any such acts of weakness; it knew that the attempt of January 14 had been committed by some foreigners coming from other countries, and that the assassins had not exposed their lives without being sustained in their undertaking by some hopes of beholding their crime prove profitable to anarchy. Already on several points of the territory a certain anticipation of approaching disturbances had been perceived—all the information received after the attempt of January 14 had tended to prove the existence of such a state of things. For his part, he desired neither to exaggerate nor to extenuate the evil. There still existed in France some remnants of the insurrectional bodies of 1848, who received, no one could say how, mysterious intelligence, and towards whom were turned the regards of the abettors of disorder. The country could not remain exposed to the enterprises of that inextinguishable minority, and find itself constantly held in check by a few factious malecontents.

Another remarkable speech was made by Count de Pierre, who declared that he was astonished that the Government of the Emperor— that Government so well established and so strong—was powerless to maintain order in the country. He was also surprised that some persons should have asked themselves what would have become of the country if the Emperor had perished on the 14th of January. For his own part, he did not entertain the slightest doubt that the general cry would have been "L'Empereur est mort! Vive l'Empereur!" But the Count de Pierre must oppose the bill.

Nevertheless the bill was affirmed by a majority of 227 to 21.

#### A SLAVE STORY.

A poor fugitive slave, who arrived, three weeks ago, at Liverpool, from New Orleans, stowed away in the hold of a cotton ship, "was brought," says the editor of the "Liverpool Albion," "to this office. The following is his own plain unvarnished tale, which," adds the editor, "from inquiries we have made, we are induced to believe is substantially true."—

"My name is Tom Wilson. I arrived here in a ship called the Metropolis, Captain Foster. I am slave-born; I have been under a slave-bondage ever since I was born. I am now forty-five years old. I belonged to Mr. Henry Fastman, of New York, cotton-presser. I was under him for the space of seven years. Before then I belonged to Colonel Barr, of Woodford, Mississippi. There I had a wife and three children, besides having had another child, which died. I was sold by auction, by Major Barris, auctioneer, for 2,500 dollars, and was taken down to New Orleans, away from my wife and children, and I haven't seen them since. Shortly after I got there Mr. Fastman's overseer, Burks, commenced to ill-use me. I didn't understand tying the cotton: it was new to me, and I was awkward, so I was flogged. They used to tie me down across a cotton-bale, and give me 200 or 300 with a leather strap. I am marked with the whip from the ankle-bone to the crown of my head. Some years before I was sold from Mississippi, the overseer there, because I resisted punishment once, cut my right arm across the muscle, and then had it stitched up. He did that, as he said, to weaken me, because I was too strong in the arm. About a year and a half after I had been in New Orleans, I ran into the woods. I was followed by Burks and a pack of bloodhounds into the Baddenrush Swamp. The dogs soon caught me. They tore my legs and body with their teeth. Here are the marks yet. [As he spoke, he turned up his trousers legging, and exposed formidable scars, extending up the calf and above the knee-joint.] Burks (he continued) rode up to me with his gun, and shot me in the hip with fourteen buck-shot, which can be seen and examined at any time. The dogs continued to pin me with their teeth. After that, I knew nothing about what they did to me for about a week. When I got a little strong, they burned my back with a red-hot iron, and my legs with spirits of turpentine, to punish me for escaping. They put an iron collar round my neck, which I wore for eight months, besides two leg-irons, one on each leg. After that, I was watched very closely; but one night, about a week after Christmas, I ran away, and hid myself under the sawdust, in a sawmill pit, below New Orleans. I was followed by Burks, the overseer, and the dogs, but they did not find me. I crept out, and ran away, for more safety, to the Great Salt-Water Lake, behind Orleans, secreting myself under the bushes and vines. There are alligators in the lake, and as I waded up to the knees in the water, the alligators followed me, grunting and belching, and trying to get me. I had several times to climb up trees to escape them; but I felt safer among the alligators than among the white men. In the morning at four o'clock I went down to the wharf. On the road I came across some of the men who were out watching for me, with guns and dogs. It was just getting light. I began to whistle and sing, and walked close by them, and they paid no attention to me. When I got down to the wharf some of the coloured crew of the American cotton ship Metropolis took me on board, and hid me away among the bales. One of the coloured men split on me, and there was a search for me that day, but they did not find me, though they came very near me, and I trembled to think I should be taken back and tortured. I was frightened, too, for the coloured men who had befriended me, I was kept out of the sight of the white men, and Captain Foster did not know anything about it until after the men had been paid off at Liverpool. I remained hid from a week after Christmas until about three weeks ago, when the ship came here. During the time I was secreted I was kept alive by the coloured men, who had been so good to me. They brought me something to eat and drink every night. When I first landed here I was frightened at every white man I passed, and I hid myself about where I could, and begged at night for bread. I was afraid I should be taken into slavery again. I did not know I could not be a slave here."

With regard to the future, "Tom Wilson" said he would be very glad of a fireman's place on board a coasting steamer. When in slavery, in America, he had been hired out as a fireman on one of the lake steamers.

#### THE FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN OF OUDE.

It is said that the Queen of Oude—whose death and burial we have already recorded too briefly—had a presentiment that her dissolution was near. This induced her to leave England, as her illness became more decided, "that she might not breathe her last and be buried among a people who had caused all her afflictions." She arrived in Paris at midnight, on the 21st of last month, and was conveyed in a palanquin, followed by her attendants bearing torches, to the Hotel Lafitte. Her malady increased, but it was not till the last moment that two eminent physicians, Drs. Cabarrus and Rayer, were called in. Science, however, could in no way minister to her sufferings, and she died on the 24th. It would appear that her Majesty was greatly beloved by those about her, for on her death being made known to the members of her suite, they exhibited great sorrow. The women, who were at once admitted to the chamber, broke forth into loud lamentations (which, however, in the East are as often ceremonial as real), and when his Highness Prince Mirza was informed of the death of his Royal parent, he calmly exclaimed, "Science could avail nothing; her fate was written." But his Highness was a man as well as a philosopher; and, retiring to his apartments, we are told, he gave way to his emotion, which became so alarming that those about him feared grave results.

A few hours after the death of her Majesty, the body was carried to an apartment on the ground-floor of the hotel. In the court-yard the attendants kindled a large fire, and numbers of them remained through the night to guard and watch the body. A sheet was hung before the door of the chamber in which the Queen lay, while the women busied themselves in embalming her. This was the process:—The body was placed on a table, and the women one after the other poured cold water over it from vases procured for the purpose. This ceremony over, and the body being carefully dried with towels, the face was painted, so as to hide the hideousness of death. A powerfully perfumed preparation was poured into the mouth, which was afterwards sealed up with red wax and stamped with the Royal seal of Oude; as also were the eyes, nostrils, and ears. Perfumed ointments were then rubbed upon the body, which was afterwards clothed in beautiful and rich garments. The embalming was now complete. The Queen was then placed on a bed, and the Mahometan funeral rites were proceeded with. A priest and the chief mourners entered the room, now lighted with innumerable candles; prayers were read, and passages from the Koran were chanted, while the chamber was filled with the choicest perfumes burning on every side.

The funeral of the Queen took place on the 27th ult., and was conducted with extraordinary magnificence. When the hearse and mourning coaches arrived at the door of the hotel, they were sent away again, for the funeral fire had not yet burned the due time. In a few hours, however, this ceremony was completed, and preparations were made to convey the corpse to its last resting-place in the Mahometan cemetery at Père la Chaise. Just before the coffin was carried to the hearse, the women, whether relatives of the deceased or "ladies of the palace," visited one by one the chamber where the body was laid out and where the priest still remained reciting prayers. The funeral procession was formed at two p.m. The coffin was carried by eight of the chief members of the suite to the hearse, which was entirely covered with silver tissue, and drawn by eight white horses. The hearse was preceded by a carriage containing the priest, and was followed by the Prince Mirza Bahadour, leaning on the arms of General d'Orgeon and Captain Lynch; behind them came about a dozen natives, members of the suite, also on foot, and then a line of ten mourning-coaches, containing various ambassadors and men notable in science and literature. An immense crowd assembled in the Rue Lafitte to witness the procession, and just as the body left the house a number of Indian women of extraordinary ugliness, but dressed in rich and picturesque costume, appeared on the balcony.

On arriving at the cemetery of Père la Chaise a white cloth was spread near the grave; on this the Prince and his suite seated themselves, and prayed and talked of the Queen's virtues. At sunset the body was committed to the grave.

The name of the Queen is inscribed on the register of deaths at the mayor's office of the second arrondissement, "as Malka Kaehwar, Queen of the kingdom of Oude, died Rue Lafitte, aged fifty-three years." A blank is left for the place of her birth, which neither her son nor any of her attendants were able to state.





THE SUITE OF THE QUEEN OF OUDE IN THE COURT OF THE HOTEL DURING THE ABLUTION OF THE BODY.



NAWAH MEHDEE KOOLIE KHAN BAHADOOR.



FEMALES WEeping OVER THE CORPSE.



KUNNEEZI HOSAIN, ADOPTED CHILD OF THE QUEEN OF OUDE.



CONVEYING THE COFFIN TO THE REAR.





HINDOO PRIEST READING PRAYERS OVER THE COFFIN IN THE MAHOMETAN CEMETERY, P'ERE LA CHAISE.



MIRZA MOHUMMUD MUSSEHOOD DEEN  
KEAN BAHADOOR,  
AGENT OF THE KING OF OUDE.



GROUP OF CHIEF MOURNERS.



INAYENT HOSSAIN,  
ATTACHED TO THE SUITE OF THE KING OF OUDE.



THE BURIAL AT SUNDOWN.



## IRELAND.

**THE MAYO TRIALS.**—The trial of the Rev. Peter Conway for the part he took in the Mayo election, terminated on Saturday. The jury could not agree in the verdict, and the judge immediately dismissed them. One of the jurors said he thought it right to say that the minority of the jury refused to give their reasons for not coming to a verdict. It was expected that the trial would have caused great excitement, but this was not the case. Father Ryan has applied for the postponement of his trial, on the ground of the absence of a material witness. The Attorney-General assented.

**ALLEGED DESTITUTION IN DONEGAL.**—An appeal to the benevolent, signed by several Catholic clergymen, recently appeared, drawing a most appalling picture of distress in Donegal, and especially in the union of Dunfahaghy. The guardians of the union of Dunfahaghy totally deny the existence of this distress. They say "the statement is wholly false and without foundation, and we think we are borne out in this assertion by the fact of having only twenty-two paupers in the workhouse from the entire union; and, as this appeal has been published for the purpose of raising money, we request the Poor-law Commissioners will direct Mr. Hamilton, the inspector, to inquire into the state of this union, and if it is found, as we confidently affirm it will be, that the people are better off this season than they have been since the famine year, we hope the Commissioners will contradict the statement made, as it is alike offensive to the people and unjust towards the guardians."

## SCOTLAND.

**GREENLAND WHALE FISHERY.**—The small town of Petohead, on the east coast of Scotland, this year sends 28 vessels to the Greenland seal and whale fishery, involving a capital of £200,000, and employing 1,500 men. The neighbouring town of Fraserburgh sends four ships to the same fishery, two of which are managed "on temperance principles."

**A BOAT'S CREW POISONED.**—Her Majesty's ship Wellington sailed from Campbellton last week. Just before, a boat's crew of twelve men, while on shore, dug up a quantity of hemlock, which they mistook for wild celery or parsley. Eight men who partook of it became very ill, and two of them died on the same day. Four others were dangerously ill on Sunday afternoon. The two men who died were buried on Sunday, and their funeral was attended by upwards of 400 of the Campbellton people.

**A GALLANT WOMAN.**—Barbara Home, the wife of John Home, of Red-hythe, Banffshire, was instrumental in saving the lives of a crew of Port-knockie fishermen during a recent gale of wind. On the day of the storm her husband was absent fishing, and Barbara, seeing the boat in danger, waved to the crew to steer to a spot which she pointed to. She next ran to a booby, got a small light rope, which she made fast at one end to an anchor lying near the booby, and then ran into the surf, carrying the line in her hand, the other end of which she threw on board the boat. The men speedily made the line fast in the boat, thus preventing it being swept away by the surge, and then they got easily ashore by the aid of the line.

## THE PROVINCES.

**RURAL INCENDIARISM.**—A case of this kind has occurred at Wychbold, near Droitwich, Worcestershire. Some wheat ricks of a Mr. Adams were discovered to be on fire on the morning of Thursday week, and, an hour or two elapsing before the engines could be brought to the spot, they were totally consumed. The ricks were three in number, and contained about 1,000 bushels of very superior wheat. There were no symptoms of fire three hours before it broke out, and there is no reason to doubt that it was the work of an incendiary.

**TRADE AND THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.**—The accounts from the manufacturing districts improve but slowly. The mills and factories are gradually getting into full work, but pauperism is not yet very much diminished in the aggregate. The coal, iron, and hardware trades seem to be the dulllest, but complaints are made at several of the principal ports of the dullness of shipping affairs. The cotton and silk trades are steadily recovering, and the woollen branch of manufacture is moderately active, but the price of wool continues to retard its improvement. The lace trade exhibits only a very slight improvement, but the prospects are said to be more cheering, and employment and confidence are increasing.

**THE PAPER DUTY.**—A meeting of about 1,000 people took place at the Assembly Room, Manchester, last week, to advocate the repeal of the duty on paper. Mr. George Wilson presided. Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., addressed the meeting, advocating a repeal of the duty. A petition to the House of Commons, praying for the repeal of the security system and the paper duty, was adopted.

**MURDER OF A SEAMAN.**—Atanasio Mitropain, cook of the brig Penelope, recently arrived in the port of Swansea from Greece, was brutally murdered last week. Two Greek sailors are in custody on the charge of murder. One of them was seen in company with the deceased but a short time previous to the body being found in the canal.

**THE NOTTINGHAM FOREST MURDER.**—A lunatic named Radford, now in the Nottingham County Asylum, has acknowledged to having killed the boy Atkinson, who was found so cruelly murdered in Nottingham Forest, in November last. A boy, who was in the deceased's company, says the man very much resembles the one whom he saw decoy the deceased away on the road leading to the forest. It will be remembered that the boy was enticed away for the paltry purpose of stealing his shoes.

**BURGLARY AT A PARSONAGE.**—A daring burglary has been committed at the parsonage at Gildersome, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Six men, armed with pistols and life-preservers, and masked, forcibly entered the house. They threatened the inmates, and insisted on having money. Having obtained about £30, with a watch and seals, and a gold ring, the scoundrels bid the family good night, remarking, "Your money has saved your lives; we are not, however, going yet, and if any of you strike a light, we will return and murder every one of you." Five of the robbers had each a lighted candle, which had been taken out of the kitchen. The sixth had a dark lantern.

**MOCK AUCTIONS.**—The mock auction nuisance, which had become rife in Liverpool, will now be for a time suspended, as half-a-dozen of the most notorious persons engaged in them were committed for trial by the local magistrates on Saturday. They "conducted" an extensive establishment in Lord Street, and had branch houses in other parts of the town.

**EXPLOSION AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.**—An explosion, fortunately not attended with any loss of life, took place at Woolwich Arsenal on Friday. Some workmen were destroying a large quantity of fireworks returned into store after the peace rejoicings in the metropolitan parks. The composition with which the cases are filled having become hardened, it was necessary to use a copper tool, and the friction fired the material, causing an explosion which shattered the roof of the building, and severely injured one workman.

**THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.**—The unemployed silk weavers of Bethnal Green have had another meeting, at which a deputation made a report of their interview with the Board of Trade. They complained that Mr. Lowe treated them with personal incivility, and sneered at their complaints. These poor men seem to have no better plan for improving their condition than a return to protective duties; and they seem to think that an increased import duty on French manufactured silks would limit competition, and increase the wages of the English weavers.

**SIR C. BARRY AND THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.**—On the 11th of January last, Sir Benjamin Hall informed the Lords of the Treasury that he had intimated to C. Barry his refusal to apply to Parliament for any further grant for the completion of the New Palace at Westminster, until he (Sir B. Hall) had been furnished with certain accounts, specifications, and estimates, to enable him to give some definite assurance to Parliament as to the ultimate cost of the building. The Treasury have concurred with Sir B. Hall. Sir C. Barry appears to have exceeded his estimates for sundry expenses in connection with the New Palace to a considerable amount, and to have entered into special contracts for works without the sanction or knowledge of the First Commissioner of Works, contrary to the express desire of Sir B. Hall.

**EXPORTS FOR 1857.**—The Board of Trade returns for the month of December, and for the year ending the 31st of December, 1857, have been issued. The declared value of the exports for 1857 is £122,155,237, showing an increase of £7,000,000 as compared with 1856, and of £27,000,000 as compared with 1855. The effect of the commercial crisis tells upon the returns for the month. The value is £7,143,041, being £3,000,000 less than the value for December, 1856.

**TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.**—The Trade and Navigation returns for the month of January have been published. The value of British exports during the month was £7,221,000, as compared with £9,058,000 in January, 1857, and with £7,974,000 in January, 1856.

**THE GAME LAWS AND POOR RELIEF.**—In the year 1856, 235 women and 780 children were thrown upon the poor-laws in England and Wales, at a total cost of £705 for their support in and out of doors, in consequence of the persons by whom they were usually maintained being immured in jails for offences against the game laws.

**MR. D. W. HARVEY** has entered his earnest protest against the new system of private theft-catching which has sprung up of late, and whereby the Forresters, Fields, and others have set up in the business of detection on their own account without accountability to any authority, but with all the powers of a constabulary.

## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. NO. 61.

## FIRE!

On Friday the 19th, or rather on Saturday morning, when we left the House at half-past one, a large fire was blazing in the neighbourhood. Two houses in Princes Street, Westminster, were on fire; one a public-house under repair, and another, adjoining, a private residence. Though fatigued by the prolonged sitting, we must needs diverge from our usual walk to see the sight. Our nearest way to the conflagration was down a narrow court occupied principally by Irish. Here we found a crowd of all sorts of people. Men and women, tenants of the houses, half-dressed spectators of all grades, noble lords, members of Parliament, Irish labourers, and costermongers. The first persons who loomed through the smoke and crowd were my Lord Ingestre, the presumptive heir of the Shrewsbury peerage, and Sir Ker Seymour, M.P., hauling a chest which a distracted old woman had committed to their care; then came the poor old woman herself carrying her bed. There were also children by the dozen in their night clothes: some shouting, some crying, and all quivering with cold. One poor old couple were roused from a deep sleep, which the noise had long failed to disturb, and came rushing into the court in simple night gear of the shortest kind, who, when they saw the blazing fire, added a fearful Irish howl to the noise, and made confusion worse confounded. For a time there seemed to be danger lest all the court would really go, but soon half-a-dozen powerful engines got effectively to work. In half an hour the roof of the first house fell. In a short time afterwards down came the other; and as the roofs fell inwards, smashing the floors as they went down, and the walls stood erect and firm, we saw that the danger to the neighbouring houses was over. The cool and intrepid firemen had got the raging element well in hand, and we bled home to bed. The night was piercing cold, and doubtless "rheumatics," and all sorts of aches, stitches, and cramp assailed the poor tenants of that court next morning, especially the lank, attenuated limbs of the poor old couple in short night gear. We were amused by a burst of paternal solicitude from an Irish father—"Jim, you devil," said he, "you'll catch yer death without yer jacket; gess you goo and put it on, or, by the powers, I'll—kill yer."

## THE LAST NIGHT OF THE INDIAN DEBATE.

Thursday night was the last of the debate on the first reading of the India Bill, and the most important, for the great guns opened fire, and the division took place, which gave the Government the large majority of 145. Colonel Sykes led off the evening with a long business-like speech in favour of the Company, which if it did not win votes was listened to with profound attention by a crowded House, and gained the speaker great credit. It was the first real defence of the Company which had been offered. It took nearly three hours to deliver, and must have employed the Gallant Colonel as many days to get up. Colonel Sykes is an "Old Indian." He joined the Bombay army in 1801, and did not finally leave India until 1831. He has been a Director many years, and has also been Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Company. He had therefore a claim to be heard. Mr. Willoughby, another Director, followed on the same side, and Sir Charles Wood and Lord John Russell *per contra*; but the most attractive speech was one delivered by our famous novelist,

## SIR EDWARD GEORGE FAIRLIE LYTON BULWER-LYTON.

We all know when the Honourable Baronet means to speak. He enters the House early in the evening, to reconnoitre—wanders out again—meanders through the lobbies, down the corridors into the library, &c., evidently ruminating and studying his speech, and when the time approaches, generally settles down on the front bench on the opposition side, near Mr. Disraeli. Sir Bulwer's speeches as compositions, are not excelled by anything that the House listens to. The topics are well chosen; the matter is admirably arranged; the style is thoroughly English, and the composition is faultless; but the whole is marred and rendered ineffective by the strange voice in which it is uttered, and the extravagant action by which it is accompanied. The voice of the Honourable Baronet is not naturally unmusical, but it is spoiled by a singularly unartistic modulation, and by a habit of clanging out certain words *ore rotundo*, as if the speaker meant to imitate the blast of a trumpet, by which they are broken up into echoes, and as intelligible words are entirely lost to the listeners. If you sit near the Honourable Baronet, apply your hand to your ear to concentrate the sounds, and listen attentively, you may possibly catch every word in his sentences, but not otherwise. Of course this defect is a fatal drawback to the effect of his speeches. Let us give an instance. On Thursday night the Baronet had been arguing that the councillors would not be free from the control of the president and the Government, and in short they would be little more than clerks. "Now," said the speaker, "if they are to be clerks, call them so; but if they are to be councillors, they must be free." A very good climax this, and one which, if it had been well delivered, would have told well upon the House; but unfortunately the word "free," which is the key to the whole sentence, was lost. It was a mere noise—might have been "frai" or "bah," or "yah;" but what it really was meant to be no one could guess, excepting those who sat very near. Those who did catch it cheered, and then others cheered also; but for some time afterwards we could see and hear that the bulk of the members had lost the key-word of the passage, and when the Honourable Baronet was progressing with his speech, instead of listening they were anxiously asking "what was the word?" And if the voice of the Honourable Baronet is strange, his action is equally so. It is not quite so extravagant as Mr. Whiteside's, for there is a method discernible in Sir Bulwer's gesticulation; but Mr. Whiteside's movements partake largely of the character of St. Vitus's dance. Still, Sir Bulwer's are extravagant enough, and quite beyond all our powers of description, without a series of diagrams to help us. And now, before we part with Sir Bulwer Lyton, we must say a word or two upon his personal appearance. Reader, did you ever see the worthy Baronet? If not, you have yet an extraordinary sight to see, for Sir Bulwer's face is a wonder. It is not naturally deformed, or even ugly, or we would not comment upon it, for we have never dwelt in these articles on natural personal defects. Sir Bulwer's face, it is true, is a marvel, but it is a marvel of his own making; and all that is strange about it might be removed in half an hour by a village barber. It is simply a case of bad cultivation. A comb, a pair of scissors, and a razor, would, in skilful hands, metamorphose him into a personable man, which at present he certainly is not. He has a capital forehead; a prominent, but not a bad nose; and we suspect that he has good features generally, but we cannot vouch for this, for they are for the most part entirely concealed by an extraordinary growth of hair. Indeed Sir Bulwer seems to be a Nazirite, for certainly no scissors or razor, nor, as we imagine, even a comb, is ever allowed to come near his head. His hair proper is all dishevelled and unkempt, and his beard and moustache grow according to their own will. We have many extraordinary beards and moustaches in the House: we have flowing beards, and stubby beards, and curly beards; we have moustaches light and delicate like a lady's eyebrow, long and pendant like a Chinaman's, bushy and fierce like a brigand's. Some men wear beard, whiskers, and moustaches; others shave the whiskers and beard and leave the moustache; whilst others preserve the moustache and part of the beard, but eschew whiskers; but in all these varieties, and a great many more, there are marks of design. But Sir Bulwer despises all art, and lets Nature take her own way, and the result is probably the most astonishing human face in the world. But we must leave Sir Bulwer Lyton for other matters. Matters of the gravest importance have occurred since the Honourable Baronet addressed the House.

## EVENTFUL.

The week ending the 20th of February was eventful. At the beginning, the Government seemed "firm as Ailsa Rock;" at the end, it was in ruins. Up to Friday night its majorities on all occasions this session had been overwhelming. The Church-rate division, on the preceding Wednesday, which at first sight seems to be an exception, was not really one, for the Church-rate matter has for several years been an "open question" with the Government, many members of the Government always voting on the popular side. But on Friday night the division on the "Conspiracy to Murder Bill" was a "floorer," and it was seen at once that the Government, after such a defeat, must re-

sign. We do not believe that before the middle of the evening on Friday there was any widely-extended suspicion that the Ministry would be in a minority. It was about eight o'clock that the possibility loomed upon us. It was clear then there was fear on the side of the Government, and it was equally clear that hope was animating the swelling hearts of the Opposition; for Mr. Hayter and Mr. Brand on the Government side, and Colonel Taylor and Mr. Whitmore for the Conservatives, were at work like slaves. And there were evident signs also of the coming event in the hilarity of the Opposition "whips," and the silence and anxious looks of their opponents. Mr. Hayter's face seldom betrays his feelings, but he certainly looked uncomfortable that night. And yet, recollecting that remarkable majority on the first reading, a defeat seemed to be impossible. How could a majority of 200 be turned into a minority? But it was done. And we will now in a few words describe how it came to pass. First, then, let it be remembered that a division on the introduction of a measure is not an accurate criterion of the feeling of the House, because it is considered by many only courteous to allow, as a matter of course, the introduction of a measure, and especially is it considered so with respect to Government bills. It is argued thus: "This measure is not yet before us. We have only had the outline of it; let it be introduced and printed in regular form, and then we shall see what it really is, and be able to arrive at a correct judgment upon it." To throw out a Government measure on the first reading, or rather to refuse to allow it to be introduced, is an exceptional case. It will be seen, therefore, that the members who voted for the first reading of the bill were not committed to its approval. Still there can be no doubt that on the first reading, the great majority of the supporters of the measure on this occasion meant to vote for it in all its stages; and we have reason to know that the Government thought it quite safe; and so it would have been safe, but for one influence which was brought to bear upon the members, the strength of which the Government had not accurately gauged. They did not dream of the stir that this measure would make in the country. The House received the Bill favourably, and, at the time, meant to pass it; but before the second reading came on there came up from below such an ominous growl that members became alarmed at their seats. One Honourable Member told us that he had received a letter from his political agent warning him not to give any further support to the measure, for that at least four-fifths of his constituents were furiously against it. Another said that "his people" had sent him a very decided requisition. In short, there can be no doubt that it was "the people that did it."

## NEMESIS.

Our readers have of course noticed the remarkable fact that Lord Palmerston, who, not a year ago, was rejoicing when Parliament assembled that the men who had led on the attack upon his Chinese policy were all out, is now dethroned by those very men. That phalanx on the flank of the Government below the gangway is becoming a very formidable body, and, whether for good or evil, will make itself heard, and its power felt, more than it has done. Lord Palmerston affected contempt for it, which was not wise.

## EXCITEMENT!

Great was the excitement, in and out of the House, to learn how the division would go; and when the burst of cheering inside announced to the outsiders that the Ministry were defeated, everybody rushed down and away to spread the intelligence abroad. The Foreign Ambassadors, who were anxiously waiting in the lobby for the news, seemed to be stunned, and could hardly realise the great fact. Lord Palmerston, in his closing speech, it is said, showed that the Noble Lord's temper told him; but we did not notice this. He spoke forcibly—and perhaps something more than forcibly; but we saw no indication of temper. But that he was not received with that respect which has always been paid to him, cannot be doubted. It was, perhaps, the first time that the Noble Lord's remarks were received with derisive "Oh, oh's." It may be the last; for whatever may have been his mistakes, this venerable statesman deserves better than that from an English House of Commons.

## MONDAY NIGHT.

The crowd in the lobby was greater on Monday night than we ever saw it before. It was a compact mass of men. And the capacity of Sir Charles Barry's chamber was severely tried, and found wanting. It would not hold the members; and the peers' seats and the ambassadors' galleries were overflowing, and numbers had to stand in the passages. And yet there was nothing to hear. When the business of the evening really came on, it was all over in two minutes. It consisted in little more than a motion of adjournment until Friday. The House will then meet, and if meanwhile the Ministry be formed, the writs will be moved, and the House adjourned again.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Lord DUNGANNON called attention to the unsafe condition of the vessels selected to convey to India the troops which had been sent from England by the route of Suez and Aden; more especially of the condition of the *Alphid* and the *Alma*, appropriated to the detachments of the 69th Regiment. When the regiment arrived at Suez it was found that the *Alma* had broken her shaft; the men were transferred to the *Alphid*, which sprung a leak on the voyage, and put back when 400 miles from Aden.

Lord PAMMURE admitted that the statement as to both vessels was correct, but both casualties arose from accidents which no human foresight could have prevented. It was satisfactory to know that the transport of so large a number of troops to India had been effected without any loss of life.

## THE HAVELOCK ANNUITIES.

Lord PAMMURE, in moving the second reading of Lady Havelock and Sir H. M. Havelock's Annuities Bill, briefly detailed the services of the late General Havelock in Burnah, Persia, and India.

The bill was read a second time without opposition. Their Lordships then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE CONSPIRACY TO MURDER BILL.

Lord PALMERSTON, in moving the second reading of the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, observed that great pains had been taken to diffuse a notion that this was an Alien Bill. It was no such thing. It gave the Government no arbitrary powers whatever, nor any powers that did not apply to all her Majesty's subjects. It did not at all interfere with the laws of hospitality. Any foreigner, whatever his political offences might have been, would, under this Bill, as well as without it, enjoy a secure asylum within this realm so long as he conformed to the laws of the land. The penalty incurred under the bill could only be awarded by a court of justice, so that it was a guarantee representation to give it the nickname of an Alien Bill. An objection had been taken to the course pursued by her Majesty's Government on the ground that a written answer ought to have been sent to the despatch of the French Minister. That despatch was given personally by the French Ambassador to Lord Clarendon, who explained to him that a change of the law in regard to asylum to foreigners must not be expected. A written reply must have been controversial, and was in other respects inexpedient and unnecessary.

Mr. GIBSON moved, by way of amendment, a resolution to the effect that the House had heard with much concern that recent attempts upon the life of the Emperor of the French had been devised in England, and expressed its detestation of such guilty enterprises; that it was ready at all times to assist in remedying any defects in the Criminal Law proved to exist, yet regretted that her Majesty's Government, previously to inviting the House to amend the law of conspiracy, had not made some reply to the despatch received from the French Government, dated January 20, 1858. He thought that a matter like this, affecting the character of the nation, ought not to be left to mere conversation; that the answer to the despatch should be put upon record; and the Parliamentary meaning of his resolution was to express the opinion of the House upon the subject. The bill might be preceded with and passed notwithstanding this resolution. The despatch of Count Walewski, he considered, reflected on the mode in which England granted asylum to foreigners, and it was the duty of this Government to have replied courteously, with dignity, but firmly, and to have placed upon record the great principles upon which was founded the policy of England in reference to the right of asylum. If no answer was given to the despatch, it was a tacit admission that, with our eyes open, we sheltered and favoured assassins.



Mr. BAINE said the bill made no change in the constitutional principles of our jurisprudence; it merely assigned to an offence of a peculiar and malignant character, which was now placed in the lowest category of crime in this country, a due punishment. Then, if the measure was right in itself, could we be justified in postponing an alteration? It was no reason that we should not take a course we believed to be right that there had been an improper tone employed across the water, for which due allowances should be made.

Mr. WALPOLE complained that no explanation had been given in reply to the speech of Mr. Gibson, based, in his opinion, upon the soundest principles, and which put the question as between the House of Commons representing the people and the Executive Government neglecting their duty. The despatch of the French Government, he contended, was a requisition, something like a demand, based upon allegations contrary to the truth, and to pass this bill without denying them by any declaration would imply to the minds of the people of Europe that we had no answer to give. He hoped that no further step would be taken with this bill until there had been put upon record a complete vindication of our honour.

Sir G. GREY said that the French Ambassador had been flatly told that it was not the intention of this Government to place the slightest additional restriction upon the right of asylum, and, although no written reply had been sent, there was not a shadow of doubt as to the understanding of the French Government upon the subject. The bill proposed an amendment of our law which was desirable in itself, and which would enable us to say, what we could not say now, that our law did not countenance and protect persons guilty of the crime in question. This he thought the most dignified course for this Government to take, and it would place us upon a more unassailable footing with respect to foreign countries.

Mr. M'MAHON argued that the only reasonable object of the bill was to give the Government a greater power of police interference with refugees. The bill was, he said, too loosely and widely drawn.

Mr. SPOONER said he had never been more surprised in his life than by the speech of Mr. Walpole, who had thought that the country was degraded because Count Walewski's despatch had not been answered. He did not estimate our character so low; he was more afraid of adding to the irritation already prevailing. He thought the Government were right in not answering that despatch, and that the bill was a good, just, and necessary measure.

Lord H. VANE supported the bill. Mr. BENTINCK could not support the amendment, which must, he said, have one of two results—that of increasing irritation in this country and in France, or that of placing this country in the lowest possible state of degradation, if it feared to do what was right. The bill should rest upon its own simple merits, without reference to any diplomatic correspondence.

Sir R. PEEL observed that it was remarkable that Lord Palmerston should have proposed a bill opposed by all the most distinguished Liberals in the House. The question, he said, involved two considerations—one, the change proposed, and the other the cause for which it was required. The proceedings against M. Bernard proved that the present law was adequate, and he believed that the bill was only a sham; that the real truth was that, under cover of an alteration of the law, a bill was submitted to Parliament at the dictation of others. After a short and by no means favourable review of the career of some of the French Ministers, he read, with a critical commentary, passages from the despatch of Count Walewski, which he declared to be the shallowest diplomatic document he had ever read. The addresses from military officers were put in the "Moniteur" for the purpose of intimidating this country to pass a bill which he regretted that Lord Palmerston had condescended to submit to the House at the dictation of others. By passing such a bill, which bore upon the face of it, he said, the stamp of meanness, meekness, and a sense of shame, the House would do what, in his opinion, would be injurious to the best interests of the country.

Mr. HENLEY agreed in the construction put upon Count Walewski's despatch by Mr. Walpole; and said that in his opinion the passing this bill without a reply to it would lay the foundation for future demands. He should therefore vote for the amendment.

The Lord Advocate maintained that the wisest course was to avoid all irritating topics, and refrain from answering the Walewski despatch in a formal manner. As to the amendment, it had nothing to do with the bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE, referring to the French alliance, declared that we ought to give to the French Government every confidence, every good office, and every claim for the purposes of justice that could be demanded upon the principles of international law and comity by the most ancient and the freest Governments. Then, with regard to the despatch in question, had it been answered, he asked, and if not, did it require an answer? Lord Palmerston had told the House that it had been answered verbally, and Sir G. Grey that it should be answered; yet the Lord Advocate insisted that the amendment referring to the despatch had nothing to do with the bill. But did the despatch require an answer? He contended that it contained allegations—such as that assassination had been elevated into doctrine and preached openly in England—which were totally untrue, and most injurious to this country, and that it was the duty of the Government to have given an answer to them. Was this bill meant to be the answer? The Honourable Gentleman went on to say that before the House was called upon to legislate it should have something like detailed evidence before it; yet it was called upon to alter the law of England without the decent form of an investigation. It would have been but just to England and to France, before proposing such an alteration, to have given an explanation of the state of our law upon this subject. The law of misdemeanour left a great discretion in the mind of the judge, because under the name of "misdemeanour" were included acts of the slightest and the gravest criminality, and there was no limit to the amount of punishment that might be inflicted by fine and imprisonment. The existing law should have been made known to the Government of France, and vindicated.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied. It was he who advised the Government to propose the measure, and he did so without having seen or heard of the despatch of Count Walewski. He maintained that the measure was an "English" measure, and not a "foreign" measure. It did not originate in foreign dictation, and was required by the inadequacy of the existing law.

Mr. DISRAELI argued that there was no inconsistency in voting for the introduction of this bill under the circumstances, and upon the present occasion supporting the amendment. The question now was not between this country and France, but between the House of Commons and the English Minister. The despatch so often referred to, had not only been written to the Ambassador of France in England, who had delivered a copy to the English Secretary, but had been published in the "Moniteur," made known to the people of France, and copied probably in every official journal of Europe. Where was the answer to that despatch? How could the suspicions of Europe be removed? What satisfaction was it to the country that some indefinite words were dropped in a conversation? The whole affair was cloaked in mystery; the Government had acted in a perplexed, timid, and confused manner, deficient in dignity and self-respect. He was of opinion that that despatch ought to have been answered in a spirit worthy of the occasion. He thought a great opportunity had been lost of asserting the principles of public law. The real question now before the House was not diplomatic or political; it was a question between the House and the servants of the Crown. Had they, or had they not, done their duty?

Lord PALMERSTON having replied, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the original motion, 215; against it, 234; majority against the Government, 19.

The amendment was then agreed to.

## MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Earl GRANVILLE announced the resignation of the Ministry; and that the Earl of Derby (who was not present) had undertaken to form a Government. He believed the Earl of Derby wished, as a matter of convenience, that the House at its rising should adjourn till Friday next.

#### THE ALIEN LAW.

In answer to a question from Lord Lyndhurst, Lord CAMPBELL repeated his opinion as to the liability of aliens to the penalties of the law of England for crimes committed within the realm, which, by a statement attributed to the Attorney-General in the House of Commons, had been misrepresented. By that statement it appeared as if Lord Campbell had declared that a foreigner might in this country do with impunity what would be crime in a native. This, he declared, was not the law of the land, and it was important it should be known it was not the law. Within the realm, the law made no distinction between the natural-born subject and the alien. An alien conspiring to do anything malum in se, in this country, could be tried for the crime. He approved the bill of the Government, and should support it.

The Havlock Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed. Their Lordships then adjourned till Friday next.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. ROEBUCK presented a petition complaining of a breach of privilege by a member of the House (Mr. Isaac Butt), in having entered (as alleged) into a corrupt agreement with Ali Moarad Khan, under which a sum of money had been paid by the Khan to Mr. Butt; and he moved that the petition be printed.

Mr. BUTT protested against the course taken by Mr. Roebuck. He denounced the charge as false, and was prepared, he said, to prove that it was the result of conspiracy. He demanded of the justice of the House an immediate investigation of this odious charge by a public inquiry at the bar

or, if the House objected to this course, that a select committee be forthwith appointed for that object. He then withdrew.

Mr. ROEBUCK having withdrawn his motion for printing the petition, after a long and rather embarrassing discussion respecting the proper course of proceeding, it was agreed that a select committee should be appointed forthwith, and the members were nominated. The petition was ordered to be referred to the committee.

#### THE RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Lord PALMERSTON rose to make a statement with respect to the course which her Majesty's Government had thought it their duty to pursue in consequence of the vote of Friday. That vote, he said, had led them to the conclusion, that the only course they could pursue, with a due regard to their own honour and the respect due to the House, was to tender their resignations to her Majesty, who had been pleased to accept them; and they held office only until their successors were appointed. He moved that the House at its rising do adjourn until Friday next.

This motion was agreed to.

#### THE EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

On the order for going into committee upon the East India Loan Bill, a conversation arose, in the course of which

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY pressed for some explanation respecting the condition of the Indian revenue, which, he contended, could not stand additional charges or be materially increased; how the interest of the loan was to be met, and whether the English Exchequer was secured against being called upon to pay any part of the debt.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would give the required explanation in the committee.

After some remarks by Mr. AYTON and Mr. Walpole, the House went into committee upon the bill; when

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the bill merely enabled the East India Company to raise money, either by debentures or by bonds; that it involved no new principle, and it was doubtful whether the Company now needed any Parliamentary authority for this purpose. He stated the estimated deficit of the Indian exchequer at the end of the financial year 1858-9 at £7,500,000, and that the Company had exhausted their powers of borrowing in the Indian money-market. He then proceeded to argue from the gross amount of the Indian revenue, the amount of the Indian and home debt, and the charge upon the revenue, that there was no reason to doubt that when the revolt was quelled, and the country had been restored to its ordinary state, the Indian Government would be able to defray all the expenses of its own government. There was nothing in this measure, he said, to bring any prospective charge upon the British exchequer.

The clauses of the bill were agreed to after much discussion, the amount of the loan being limited to £3,000,000.

(The following appeared in a portion only of our Last Week's Impression.)

## THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of CARNARVON, in moving for a return of the actual strength of the militia regiments at present embodied, expressed his opinion that it was insufficient. He doubted if the sum of £150,000 would be sufficient to maintain the embodied militia in the force required.

Lord PANSLIE stated that a body of 10,000 militia would be sufficient, as the ranks of the army were now more freely supplied by voluntary enlistment. If recruiting went on in the same ratio for two months longer, the Government would have raised by voluntary enlistment, since the month of July last, a force nearly equal to the army sent to India. The vote of £150,000 for the militia would be enough for the number of that body required.

After a few words from the Earl of Ellenborough, the motion was agreed to.

Lord BROTHAM introduced a bill for effecting various changes in the present jurisdiction in bankruptcy.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### Lord CLANNICARDE.

Mr. WISE intimated that, on the 4th of March, he should move that the salary of the Lord Privy Seal be discontinued, and that the duties of the office be transferred to another department.

#### THE INDIA BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Government of India Bill was resumed by Colonel SYKES, who contended that the vast increase of imports into India, and the consequent increase of labour, were striking facts in favour of the wise and beneficial administration of the Company.

Sir CHARLES WOOD declared that, five years ago, when the existing charter was renewed, the probability of the government of India being placed under the Crown at no distant day was distinctly asserted, and events had shown that the present was a fitting time for carrying the change into effect.

Mr. WILLOUGHBY defended the action of the double government. He defended the Company against the charge of their having interfered with the principle of adoption, and ignored the Christian religion in India, describing the latter as the most unjust and unfounded accusation which had ever been made against a body of honourable men.

Sir EDWARD B. LYTTON characterised the bill as audacious, because it would destroy a body which, whatever its faults, carefully sifted the unwise propositions of the Imperial Government; as incomplete, because it was adapted to a new state of things which would arise after the close of the war; and unconsidered, because it increased the patronage of the Crown, and in a direction the most objectionable, viz., in the direction of the House of Commons, where it might be applied in defiance of any measure against bribery and corruption. He objected to legislating permanently for the civil administration of India while the country was in its present abnormal and peculiar state. The measure would have the effect of transferring India, which had been subject to all the evils of a mutinous army, to the still more demoralising evils of a system of organised patriotism and jobbing.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in giving his adherence to the proposed bill, pointed out that with the anomaly of the great sepoy army, India could never be considered safe, and said it was absolutely necessary that a large army of Queen's troops should now be kept in that country, a circumstance which must involve their placing the military and civil power in the hands of the Crown.

Mr. DISRAELI objected that one consequence of the proposal of the Government would be that this country would take upon itself an immediate deficit of eleven or twelve millions sterling from the Indian revenue, which had been long subject to a chronic deficit of two millions per annum. What he suggested was, that as soon as the rebellion was put down, they should send out a commission to India to investigate the revenues and our relations with native princes; it would then be time to decide what was to be done for the future.

Lord PALMERSTON warmly defended the bill against the objections taken to it, and ridiculed the financial bugbear which had been started by the Right Hon. Gentleman.

The House divided, when there appeared—For the bill, 318; against it, 173; majority, 145.

#### MR. ISAAC BUTT'S CASE.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the imputations on Mr. Butt, M.P., are proceeding with the investigation. The case as stated by Mr. Roebuck, who adopted the petition for inquiry, is as follows:—The petitioner, Mr. Coffey, is an Irishman, who led rather a wild life in his youth, and afterwards enlisted in the army of the East India Company. He was subsequently made postmaster of Kurachee, and more recently he became the postmaster-general of Sindh. There he got acquainted with Ali Moarad Khan, one of the amirs of Sindh, whose territory had been annexed by the Company, and at the request of his Highness he was induced to give up his office of postmaster, for the purpose of coming to England to assist in making out his Highness's case in Parliament. This was in 1856, and in consideration of his surrendering his office of postmaster, his Highness agreed to settle £1,000 a year upon him for life. Immediately on arriving in this country, Mr. Coffey put himself in communication with several gentlemen, one of whom was Mr. Butt. With that gentleman he made an agreement whereby the Hon. Member was to undertake the charge of Ali Moarad Khan's case in the House of Commons, in consideration of his being paid £5,000 in the event of the case succeeding, and £5,000 more should it become necessary for him to go out to India during the progress of the case. It would be shown by the evidence that Mr. Butt received two sums of £300 and £1,500 on account of the first of these sums. The money was paid by cheques. The first was handed to Mr. Butt by the petitioner himself, and the second by Ali Moarad Khan.

CHARGE OF ARSON AGAINST A COTTONSPINNER.—A young man, named George Thwaites, a cotton-spinner, who has for some years held a respectable position in society, was placed at the bar at the Lancaster Assizes, on Friday week, charged with having feloniously set fire to a cotton-mill at Euxton, near Chorley, with intent to defraud the Manchester Insurance Company, with which company he had effected an insurance on the machinery in the mill for the sum of £3,500. The evidence rested upon the statement of a man who said that the prisoner had promised him money to set the mill on fire, and that he had done so. The jury, however, disbelieved the witness, and the prisoner was acquitted.

#### THE NEW MINISTRY.

On Saturday Lord Palmerston summoned the members of the Cabinet to meet at his official residence in Downing Street to deliberate on the result of the division in the House of Commons the previous night. The Cabinet deliberated for about an hour and a half, when Lord Palmerston repaired to Buckingham Palace and tendered the resignation of the Government. The decision of the Cabinet to resign was unanimous.

The Queen now sent for Lord Derby, who undertook to form an administration. His Lordship's first interviews were with Mr. Disraeli and other leading members of his party. Here, it is to be presumed, his Lordship had little difficulty; but it was thought advisable to strengthen his programme—if possible—with the names of some of the leading members of the Peel party. Mr. Gladstone was accordingly applied to, and next day his name figured in the daily journals as the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. It seems, however, that Mr. Gladstone failed to persuade any other important member of his party, as Sir James Graham and Mr. Cardwell, to join Lord Derby, and he himself therefore felt bound to retire from the negotiation. The Duke of Newcastle and Lord Grey were also applied to, without success: no offer was made to Mr. Sidney Herbert.

At length the following list was submitted to her Majesty:—

First Lord of the Treasury—The Earl of Derby.  
Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.  
Lord Chancellor—Sir Frederick Thesiger.  
President of the Council—The Marquis of Salisbury.  
Lord Privy Seal—Lord Hardwicke.  
The Home Department—The Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole.  
The Foreign Department—The Earl of Malmesbury.  
The Colonial Department—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

The War Department—General Peel.  
First Lord of the Admiralty—The Right Hon. Sir John Pakington.  
Postmaster-General—Lord Colchester.  
President of the Board of Trade—The Right Hon. J. W. Henley.  
President of the Board of Control—The Earl of Ellenborough.  
First Commissioner of Public Works—The Right Hon. Lord John Manners.

Attorney-General—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.  
Under-Secretary for War—Major A. H. P. Stuart Wortley.  
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—The Earl of Eglintoun.  
Lord-Chancellor of Ireland—The Right Hon. F. Blackburne.  
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Lord Naas.

The high office of Governor-General of India is said to be reserved for Lord Stanley, in the event of Lord Canning declining to serve the new Government.

Lord Exeter will be Lord Steward we hear, Lord Delawarr Lord Chamberlain, and the Earl of Chesterfield Master of the Horse.

THE FIRST WINDFALL FOR THE NEW MINISTRY.—By the death of the Rev. Dr. Bull, the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley succeeds to the canonry at Christchurch, Oxford, in virtue of his office as Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and vacates a canonry at Canterbury. This valuable preferment, worth £1,000 a year, with an excellent house in one of the most delightful counties in England, thus falls to the disposal of the new Ministry.

#### THE PRESTON WILL FORGERY.

THOMAS MONK, late surgeon at Preston, a deputy-lieutenant of the county, and ex-mayor of that borough, was tried at Preston on Thursday week, for forging the will of Edward Turner at Preston.

The evidence having already appeared in our report of previous examinations before the magistrates, it is scarcely necessary to repeat it upon the present occasion.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty. His Lordship then, amidst a dead silence, proceeded to pass sentence. He said—"Thomas Monk, you have been convicted, upon the most clear and satisfactory evidence—as clear as was ever adduced in a court of justice—of about as vile an offence as any man could commit, and it is aggravated and rendered still more disgraceful by your subsequent conduct; for, not content with forging this poor man's will, you having been mayor, and holding the high office of a magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant of the county—you have not only forged this poor man's will, but absolutely put into your pocket half-a-dozen silver spoons which the niece of the dead man desired to have as a relative. Your meanness and avarice were such that you would not let this poor girl have those spoons, which I have no doubt were intended for her by her uncle. Some years ago, so sure as you stand there, your life would have been forfeited for this offence." After dwelling for some time on the enormity of will-forging, he said he had only now to state, as it seemed to him, that no man ever more richly deserved the punishment he was about to pass for such a mean fraud, for it was the meanest that ever came before him. The sentence was that he be sent to penal servitude for the rest of his life.

The prisoner heard the sentence without evincing the least emotion; he stood and looked the judge full in the face during its delivery, and at its conclusion he stepped down from the front of the dock with a firm step. He is sixty-one years of age.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK-WILLIAM.

To our illustrations of the Princess Royal's marriage, and of her journey to Berlin, we this week make some interesting additions. Of verbal description we have nothing here to add. The reception of the Royal couple at Potsdam and at Berlin has been already chronicled with considerable detail in previous numbers of the "Illustrated Times;" but we have yet to describe the White Hall where the grand court was held. The White Saloon is, perhaps, nearly forty feet high, with a cornice running round it at a height of about thirty feet, on which caryatides rest at intervals, and support the springing vault that carries the ceiling. At each end of the saloon are galleries; one for the orchestra, on this occasion consisting of 200 picked men from all the cavalry bands of Berlin and Potsdam; and the other forming an agreeable lounge for the guests desirous of remaining spectators only of the assembly below. The side along which this latter gallery runs admits through its glazed colonnade and doorways a sight of the splendid staircase leading up to the saloon, and past it to the Royal Chapel; and when we add that up and down this staircase, dazzlingly lit, covered with costly carpets and supplied with gorgeous settees on the landing-places, flowering exotics filling the central well of the staircase, and a rustling fountain playing from among the foliage, there flowed unceasingly a brilliant stream of ladies in gay ball costume, some idea may be conceived of the scene which served to refresh the eyes and spirits, oppressed by the gorgeous accumulation of bright hues, flashing jewels, rich uniforms, and fair complexions in the saloon itself.

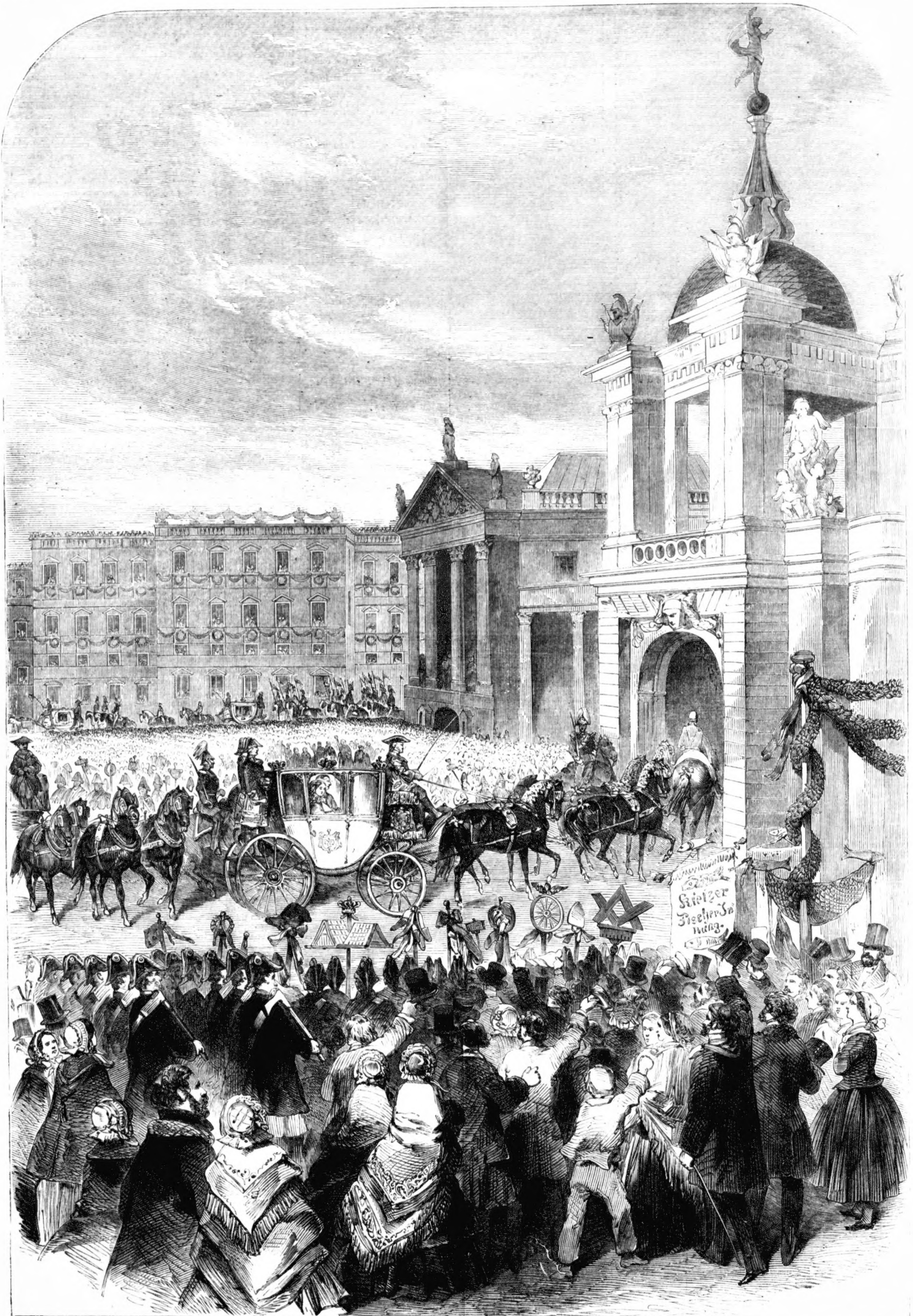
The fast-following fatigues which the Princess has undergone seem to have had the effect of "knocking her up;" if so undignified a phrase may be applied to a Princess. A letter from Berlin of the 20th says:—"The Princess Frederick-William was one of the august party at a concert of sacred music given by the Prince and Princess of Prussia on the evening of Ash Wednesday, but on the following day she was obliged to excuse herself from the dinner given by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and also from the concert at the Sing-Akademie performed that evening. On that day her Royal Highness was obliged to take to her bed in consequence of a severe cold, and remains still a prisoner; but, as far as I have heard at present, there is nothing more than a cold to be deplored, and the weather has been so changeable within the last few days that it is almost extraordinary to find any one not affected with catarrh in some form or other."

The Prince and Princess, however happy they may be that the festival is over, are grateful for the welcome they received. We have their own authority for it. In the Prussian "Moniteur" they write on the 19th of February:—

"From the moment of our touching the Prussian soil, after our marriage, we have received so many precious testimonies of the sincere interest taken in our happiness that the remembrance of them will never be effaced from our memory. We have only been able to express those sentiments to a few persons and to thank them for all the manifestations and presents which have been made to us. By thus publicly expressing those sentiments to the whole country, we do it with the following prayer:—'May God bless our dear country with His richest gifts now and for ever!'"

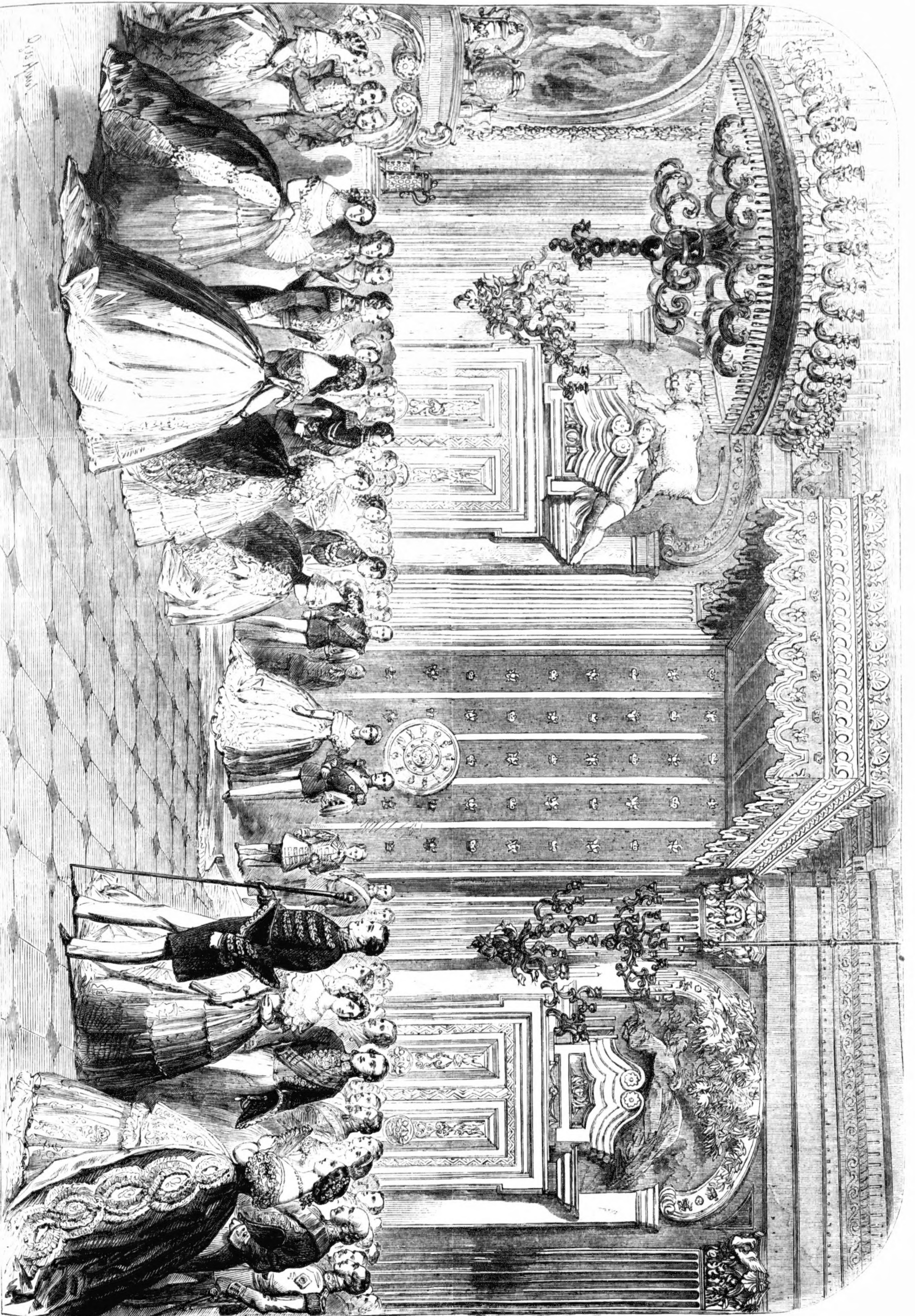
FREDERICK-WILLIAM.  
"VICTORIA."





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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1858.

## A PARLIAMENTARY "CRISIS" IN AMERICA.

WHILE we in England have our crises—like this last, which has resulted in Lord Derby's ministry—the parliaments of our Yankee cousins are not free from disturbance. Palmerston was indeed "beaten" last week, amidst a scene of great excitement, but his beating was nothing to that which some Washington statesmen got, a few weeks since. The story is so curious, that we feel bound to record it as a phenomenon of the age. There was no reporter present from "Bell's Life," at the scene, so we must be content to draw our information from the mere political correspondents of the New York press.

Our readers are aware that, next to the division into White and Black, the Americans lay most stress on the division of mankind into North and South. It runs into everything. The two races plume themselves on being unlike each other. The North brags of its Puritan, the South of its Cavalier origin. The North plumes itself on its morals, the South on its gentility. The North is more what we call respectable, the South glories in being chivalrous. The North is more peaceful, the South more warlike. The animosity—the respective bragging and threatening—of the two bodies, influences everything. We find Southern poets complaining that they are always flayed in Northern reviews; and the "Carolina Whip" never sees any merit in a historian of New York. In Washington, the representatives find themselves face to face with their foes in the flesh. The Southern gentleman, long accustomed to niggers, has a kind of haughty disdain (which he fancies is feudal) for Northern mankind, and shows it in gestures not unlike those of the tragedian who at a "penny gaff" represents the tyrannical baron who oppresses humble virtue. Flesh-and-blood, it would seem, cannot stand this kind of thing for ever. So, the other day, in the House of Representatives, there was a regular, downright "mill"—a public combat of the senators of the United States on the floor of one of their Houses.

Among the Southern "aristocracy," it would seem, there is one Mr. Keitt, whose family name we do not remember among those conspicuous in our Civil War, but who is no doubt as genuine a "cavalier" as the rest of the breed. Keitt meets a political enemy—one Mr. Grow—and suggests that he should be off "to his own side of the House." "This is a free country," observes Mr. Grow—a statement, by the way, hardly borne out by the facts. Whereupon—(but the remainder shall come from a Yankee pen, for, otherwise, we might be thought to have invented it). Says the "New York Tribune":—

"Mr. Keitt then came up to Mr. Grow, and said he wanted to know what he meant by such an answer as that?"

"Mr. Grow said he meant just what he said, that this was a free land, and a man had a right to be where he pleased."

"Mr. Keitt took Mr. Grow by the throat and said, 'I will let you know you are a—Black Republican puppy!'"

"Mr. Grow knocked his hand off, and said, 'I shall occupy such place in the Hall as I please, and no nigger-driver can crack his whip over me.'"

"Mr. Keitt then seized Mr. Grow by the throat again, and Mr. Grow knocked him down."

"Mr. Davis and several other Southern members attacked Mr. Grow, who defended himself bravely."

"The Republicans in a body rushed to his assistance, and a general fight ensued in the middle of the southern side of the House; it lasted about two minutes, and was terminated by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who thrust himself among the combatants, and with his mace, and aided by the cooler members, restored order. The House, as if sensible of the grave and disgraceful nature of the event, became immediately quiet."

The most picturesque part of the combat is the appearance of the Sergeant with the mace, and his brandishing it like a bludgeon to restore order. In America, at all events, the mace is no "hauble," whatever it may be elsewhere, but an implement of solid and practical utility.

Of course, the American papers are full of the "details," just as ours used to be during the Crimean war. One old gentleman's wig came off, and saved his head from being put "into Chancery," and the United States are everywhere enjoying such a singular bit of humour. To be sure, we also see angry protests against such scenes as disgusting and disgraceful, but even these are mixed up with defiance of "effete Europe," and boasts of American "vigour," intended to forestall our remonstrances and snub us in advance.

For our parts, we think it will be very hard if our journals seize the opportunity of ridiculing America generally on this occasion. It is none of our business, though of course we have a right to laugh at a funny thing happening anywhere in these serious and somewhat gloomy times. If the Yankees do occasionally have "a general row on the floor," what then? why, Mr. Lowell the poet shall explain it—

"Our veins throb with blood,  
To which the dull current in theirs is but mud,"

says he. Let this modest *dictum* of the Boston writer satisfy us. Our statesmen want the "vigour" for such conflicts. They are all very well, but their tame dispositions effectually secure us from ever seeing Palmerston "fibbed" by Sir John Pakington, or Mr. Drummond "heavily grassed" by Mr. Bowyer.

THE CONSPIRACY TO MURDER BILL.—Owing to the confusion which prevailed at the time of the division on Friday week, it was erroneously supposed that the House of Commons had negatived the bill. The fact is, however, that the question of the second reading of the bill was never put to the House, Mr. Gibson's amendment having, for the time, superseded it. It is competent to the House to proceed with the bill, if it think fit to do so.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN has conferred the honour of knighthood upon the Hon. George Deas, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, some time Solicitor-General for Scotland; upon William Topham, Esq., the Lieutenant of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; and upon Benjamin Trivett Phillips, Esq., the Lieutenant of her Majesty's Guard of Yeomen of the Guard.

THE LONDON INCOME-TAX ASSOCIATION has renewed its agitation for the more equitable adjustment of the tax.

THE GOSSIPS OF PARIS say that Colonel Fleury has "registered a vow in heaven" that he will some day cause a brigade of French Guards to bivouac in Hyde Park.

HATED TO THE AUSTRIANS has shown itself in the theatre at La Fenice at Venice by a violent demand for an encore of a "chorus of conspirators" in the opera of "Candiano IV.;" the manager refused to permit it, and the performances came to an untimely close in an uproar.

COLONEL H. CARTWRIGHT (Conservative) has been elected for Northamptonshire, by a majority of eighty-five over Lord Henley (Palmerstonian).

A YORKSHIRE PAPER mentions the elopement of a foreign teacher of music with a certain married lady in the same place, possessed of, it is said, £500 a year in her own right. The foreigner has left a wife and two children behind him.

LORD SUFFOLK'S PICTURES—or the stolen ten, which were recently recovered—will be exhibited at the British Institution this year.

THE REV. MR. GARTSKILL, incumbent of Whitworth, being dangerously ill, his son, who was studying at Cambridge, was sent for. A few minutes after he reached home he fell down dead, from heart disease. The father was kept in ignorance of the sudden and painful event.

MR. WIGAN'S RE-APPEARANCE is rumoured as the lessee of the St. James's Theatre.

A JEDMONTHSE JOURNAL, the "ESPERO," states that the King of Sardinia, in accordance with the provisions of the law passed last summer relative to the new census, filled up himself one of the forms sent to each head of a family in the country. In the column appropriated to the declaration of profession or calling, his Majesty wrote the words "Constitutional King."

MR. GIBBS, it is said, is to be made a C.B.

THE DOCTORS having recommended a hilly country in the South for the King of Prussia, the French Emperor has placed the chateau royal of Pau at his disposal.

WE, SOME TIME SINCE, MENTIONED THE DEATH, at Volkenhain, in Silesia, of five children who had been locked up in a large chest by a boy ten years of age. The young murderer has been condemned to five years' imprisonment. He said he wished to punish a little girl, one of the number, who had beaten his sister; as to the other four, he said that he could not help their dying with her.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE has appointed Messrs. William Entwistle, Thomas Farley, Thomas Bayley Potter, and John Baynes, to be deputy-lieutenants for Lancashire.

BIG BEN has been broken in pieces for re-casting.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF is suffering from a slight attack of gout.

A NEW BATTERY is to be erected at the Western Heights, Dover.

THE GUILDHALL OF ROCHESTER has been seized in execution for a debt of £2,000 to the Town-Clerk.

A GRAVEFUL SACRIPHAGE is now finished in the church of Rueil to enshrine the ashes of Queen Hortense, who sleeps on one side of the altar, the Empress Josephine having her resting-place opposite.

THE MARYLEBONE THEATRE has been sold at the "reserved price" of £7,000.

NO GOVERNMENT SERVANT in France is to be allowed in future to write any newspaper article, or publish a book or pamphlet, without the permission of his superior.

THE BLACKS OF JAMAICA have had a military fit, and so many have entered the West India Regiments that other labourers have demanded higher wages. As yet, employers have succeeded in resisting this, but it is thought they must eventually yield.

THE STEWARD OF THE SHIP EUROPEAN, of New Orleans, has been apprehended at Stromness, charged with attempting to poison the captain.

AS THE ARISTOCRACY OF MILAN will not attend the balls of the Archduke Maximilian, he admits traders and other plebeians to his entertainments. He gave great offence lately to the few noble persons present at a ball by dancing with the daughter of a cotton-merchant and paying her great attention.

THE REV. EVAN BAILLIE, of Lawshall, has followed the example of his late curate, the Rev. H. de Burgh, and gone over to the Church of Rome; he sacrifices a valuable living, and upwards of £6,000, which he had expended on his church.

AN ANONYMOUS DONOR has contributed £5,000 to the Indian Fund of the Church Missionary Society.

A SOLEMN "TE DEUM" was performed at the French Catholic Church of St. Louis, at Moscow, to return thanks to Heaven for preserving the lives of the Emperor and Empress of the French. At the close, Count Zakrevski, Governor-General of Moscow, turning towards the French Consul, said:—"May his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III. live many years, for the sake of the repose and security of the world."

A "GRAND NATIONAL ROSE SHOW" is to be held in London on the 1st of July.

THE TRADE OF FRANCE CONTINUES INANIMATE. It is now thought that this is not altogether owing to the feeling produced by the attempt of the 14th of January and its consequences, but that the high price of all articles of merchandise prevents speculation.

THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION propose to establish, in the name of General Havelock, and in connection with their College in Regent's Park, two scholarships for Indian science. A bust or portrait will adorn the College hall or examination-room.

THERE HAS BEEN A GRAND PARADE of all the Government Inspectors of Schools at the Privy Council Office within the last few days. They were about fifty in number.

THE HOME SECRETARY has ordered a sweeping change in the fees to witnesses at assizes and sessions. Professors in law and medicine, giving evidence professionally, will be allowed a guinea a day, but the payment to all other witnesses will be but 3s. 6d. The scale has hitherto varied from £1 1s. to 5s.; but now a policeman will get the same remuneration for his attendance as a witness of superior degree.

A NEW MILL, lately erected at Heckmondwike by Messrs. Edwin Firth and Sons, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of property estimated at £11,000.

THE REDUCTION OF POSTAGE IN AUSTRIA has had the inevitable effect of vastly increasing the number of letters forwarded. Thus the number of letters passing through the Vienna Post Office in 1857 was more than double the total of 1851, while the receipts increased from 661,301 florins to 1,029,919 florins.

DR. LIVINGSTONE has been honoured with a private interview with the Queen, to whom he explained his plans.

UPWARDS OF 22,000 MEN have been attested for the cavalry and regiments of the line during the last four months. This number is exclusive of the Household Brigade of Guards.

NEW BARRACKS are to be built at Glasgow, and the barracks at Aberdeen are to be enlarged, for the better accommodation of the troops.

PRINCE ALFRED, it is said, will be appointed to the Euryalus frigate, probably with a number of other cadets. She is to be employed as a training-ship, in a three years' voyage round the world.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY OF MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES have elected Mr. George Grote a corresponding member for the section of General and Philosophical History, in the room of Lord Macaulay, elected foreign member.

THE CANADIANS propose to call their new capital Victoria, retaining the Indian name Ottawa for the river on which it has its site.

MR. BATES, of the firm of Paul, Strahan, and Co., has been set at liberty.

THE BILL FOR SUPPRESSING FALSE TITLES OF NOBILITY IN FRANCE is to be persevered in. The ladies say the laugh will be now against the rougher sex, whose imposture will be unmasked, and the finger of ridicule pointed at the "noblesse de crinoline."

IT IS CONFIRMED FROM GENOA THAT THOMAS DARRELL HODGE, of Glastonbury, has been attested there for participation in the late attempt to assassinate the Emperor.

THE RECEIPTS OF THE GOVERNORS OF QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY during the year 1856 amounted to £248,276, and the concurrent disbursements to £248,092; £46,712 was advanced on mortgage to build, &c., glebe houses, and £249,141 for the purchase of stock; £72,416 was paid to the clergy; £39,372 for the erection of resident houses.

A ZEALOUS ANTIQUARY, looking for Dryden's house, in Fetter Lane, the other day, made some inquiry of the policeman. "Dryden, sir," said the latter, "Dryden? Is he a man a little backward in his rent?"

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

We live in stirring times, such stirring times that the mere commentator on passing events, he who has no particular topic to write upon, but simply to gossip idly on all, scarcely knows which to touch. Everybody knows all about the crisis, and the feeble talk of the *gossips*, and the rush for the evening papers at the clubs, and the attention paid to old Maggs, who has just seen somebody with constant reliable information. What does the whole gist of the affair amount to? This, as near as a tolerable sifting of general conversation will allow:—That Lord Palmerston, insolent and arrogant with constant success, domineering over his friends and insulting to everyone who dared to dispute his will, bearded the opinion of the country not only by forcing most unpopular persons into the councils of the Sovereign, but attempted to introduce a measure obnoxious to the very feeling and character of the English nation; that Mr. Milner Gibson's resolution was so skilfully worded and framed with such consummate tact that under it members of all shades of political opinion, except business believers in Palmerstonian infallibility, could coalesce without compromising themselves for the future or varying from the past; that the marvellous popularity once enjoyed by the Premier had been lost, but his reckless disregard of the people, by the pertinacity with which he razed aristocratic nodulosity by rewarding it with all the loaves and fishes in his gift; finally, by the discovery by the many of what had been long known to the few—that Lord Palmerston was in reality a great aristocrat, a more thorough Tory, a more decided *profundum valde*—later, a greater bully of the weak and a more easily-led truckler to the strong, than perhaps any political leader in the country. The *Cy Romanus* business has exploded, the rocket has burst, and the stick now fallen to the ground. The rumoured list of the new Ministry contains some excellent names, and in some cases the new appointments must be better than the recent ones; for instance, Sir Frederick Sturges must make a better Lord Chancellor than the old lady just retired from the toils of office; Lord Ellenborough, hot-headed and overbearing as he is, must be an improvement as an authority in Indian affairs on Mr. Vernon Smith. It will be difficult to find a more unpopular Chancellor of the Exchequer than Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, or an Attorney-General with less knowledge of criminal law than Sir Richard Bethell. We, the general public, shall miss Sir Benjamin Hall, who has done for us fifty times more than any of his predecessors ever did—done everything to improve our parks and all places of public resort—opened new walks, erected new seats, and, by constant personal supervision, taken care that every portion of his department was in complete working order.

Literature will be well represented in the new ministry. Not only will there be the eminent poet Lord John Manners, who so kindly and so metrically expressed his concurrence in the abolition of laws, learned arts and commerce, so long as our old nobility were spared to us, but there are three novelists—Mr. Disraeli, Sir Bulwer Lytton, and—"here cometh one serenely unconscious that he is a fool"—Sam Warren. What a glory for Samuel, in what coats of many colours will he be arrayed, and how will he boast of his statesmanship, his influence, and his intimate acquaintance with noble swells! *Appropos*, what will be the great organ of the new men? "Blackwood," one would imagine, by the names I have just mentioned. No one could be insane enough to rely upon the "Herald" as the exponent of their principles, and the "Standard," price one penny, is in a miserable state of gasping doubt, prating of "progress," but not daring to commit itself. The "Press," though very different from what it was under the guiding hand of Mr. Sam Lucas, and starved financially as it is now said to be, has two or three very clever men still on it, and there are some trenchant blades now sheathed, but eager and ready to quit scabbard in the Conservative cause—for a proper consideration. The "Press" looks the likeliest newspaper card that the new Ministry has to play, and a little conversation with Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Norton, and a sizeable cheque with Lord Derby's name at the bottom of it, might work wonders in that direction.

The Committee for organising a demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday last, to give vent to popular feeling against the un-English tendency of the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, and who, by the way, made their announcements with unusual quietude, and absence of bombast, finding that the majority on Friday night achieved all that they required, issued circulars announcing the accomplishment of their object, and the non-necessity for a meeting. The chance, however, was too good a one to be lost, and Sunday accordingly saw the assemblage of as great a number of secondaries as could be wished. Low blackguard youths, of ages averaging from seventeen to two-and-twenty, formed the bulk of the mob. They groined at everybody respectable; they hooted and pelted inoffensive riders in carriages; they chased wretched foreigners, under pretence that they were French spies; and they retreated, panic-struck, before eight well-fed, solemn-looking, mounted policemen. An English mob is a contemptible sight, lacking the spirit of the French, the hearty patriotism of the German, the romance of the Italian—a collection of idlers and pickpockets, thieves, blackguards, and ruffians.

It is said that a daring hoax has been played by some members of the R— Club, by whom, on Valentine's Day, fifty of the celebrated "Cock-a-doodle-doo" cut in "Punch" were posted to as many colonies of French regiments.

The Leviathan of Art moved somewhat simultaneously with its sister the Big Ship. Mr. Millais has at length sold his "Big Horse" and "Sir Isambard." The purchaser is said to be Mr. Charles Reade, the novelist, who is forming the nucleus of a collection of pictures.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

LYCEUM—HAYMARKET—GOSSIP.

THE production of "Macbeth" at the Lyceum is likely to do much good to Mr. Dillon, inasmuch as everyone must be satisfied with the careful manner in which the tragedy is placed upon the stage, and the more than ordinary goodness of the acting. Miss Helen Faucit, though scarcely realising the notion of the woman who prays that she may be unsexed, having scarcely weight and energy enough, yet plays Macbeth with great spirit and feeling, and looks queenly and noble. I have never seen Mr. Dillon to such advantage; his voice was well under command, and he played with more artistic quietude and intensity than he has hitherto displayed. Locke's beautiful music was very well sung, Mrs. Mellon, Miss Webb, &c., taking the principal solo parts. On Monday, on the occasion of Mr. Dillon's benefit, Mr. Toole played Cousin Joe in the "Rough Diamond," and played it with so much originality and clearness of conception, as to enhance the already high opinion I had formed of him.

Miss Amy Sedgwick has returned to the Haymarket, playing Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing." She was not so successful as in other pieces in which I have seen her, but would have been far better had she but toned down that dreadful artificiality and staginess which is her bane. Every movement, down to a constant rising of the eyelids and brows to express surprise, is unnatural in the highest degree. Mr. Howe made an average Benedick, and Mr. Compton played Dogberry superbly.

Mr. Wigan is reported to be in treaty for the St. James's. A new comedy by Mr. Falconer, author of the "Cagot," and a new farce, are in rehearsal at the Grecian.

SPIRITUAL "JERKING."—The "Illinois Baptist" says that "The Jerk" have revived in that State—among the Methodists. Our informant was present at several of their meetings in Avoca, and describes the scene as very exciting. From fifty to a hundred were jerking at the same time. Their hands, shoulders, feet, and head would be violently thrown into the most grotesque and apparently painful shapes. The women's heads would fly off, their hair become dishevelled, and in some instances snap like a whip. In some instances it attacked unbelievers in it, and then they men who tried to resist it, by folding their arms and wrapping their hands around their bodies; but, in spite of themselves, their shoulders, first one and then the other, would be jerked back, till they lost all control of themselves.



OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A group exhibition at the British Institution augurs well for the picture-gallery of the year. It is an unerring sign of abundance—a sign that there is enough and to spare of excellence to meet the wider tastes of the Royal Academy. For the Royal Academy is like the monsters of old—your Sphinxes, Minotaurs, or Dragons—and be it said, even with the very best blood of the land, ere the wants of these formidable creatures can be attended to. Why the untitled privileged artistic classes should prefer sending their best pictures to the Royal Academy, where there are sixty gentlemen, to begin with, having a prescriptive claim to the best places in a not very spacious gallery—rather than to the British Institution, whose interest to the authorities to hang the best pictures in the most attractive positions, we are at a loss to imagine. But there is convention in every thing, in the realms of art, as elsewhere, and we are governed by the *lex non scripta* that the British Institution should hold second-class rank, and that the *crime de la crime* of painting shall run its chance of apotheosis or immolation on the capricious walls of “another place.” We think the policy a mistaken one. Were it our province to paint pictures, instead of to criticise them, we would certainly select the British Institution for the exhibition of our favourite productions. The Pall Mall Gallery is as much represented by the true patrons of art—i. e., by the purchasers—as the Royal Academy itself. Moreover, (advantages of fair play in the matter “hanging” apart) a good picture in the former exhibition is much more likely to attract attention and favourable criticism than in the latter. The British Institution, for several weeks, has the field entirely to itself. It opens its doors at the commencement of the London season, when amateurs have been, for months, famishing for artistic *peintures*, and are a great deal too sharp-set to be dainty. But convention is too strong for policy. The Royal Academy will be “first served;” and, as we have already implied, the display of a larger amount of excellence on the walls of its Pall Mall neighbour may be accepted as a certain indication of abundance to overflowing.

The present exhibition may therefore be hailed as a glorious omen of the forthcoming season. It is, without exception, the best we ever witnessed in the same building. The directors may be congratulated on the unusual display of great names in their list of exhibitors, while the quantity and variety of the specimens contributed by the best hands is most gratifying. The element of novelty, to be sure, is not conspicuous; but this is in obedience to a portion of the rule already laid down. The soil of the British Institution is not propitious for *débuts*. The ambitious tyro usually takes his wares to the Royal Academy; and it is only when the chill of neglect or the buffets of adverse criticism have brought him to his level, that he subside contentedly into a quiet niche of the Minor Temple. The result is that such merit as is displayed on the walls of the exhibition under notice, is usually of a proved and incontestable character. This is decidedly the case in the present year's collection. Sir Edwin Landseer contributes two studies of canine life. These, of course, we welcome rather as old friends than as promising acquaintances. The same may be said of two exquisite eastern landscapes, by Mr. David Roberts, R.A. Mr. E. W. Cooke, A.R.A., sends three or four of his matchless coast scenes—not in the least inferior to, or essentially differing from, the majority of their thousand-and-one predecessors. Messrs. Frank Stone and Sidney Cooper have each a contribution—each immediately traceable to its origin by the force of family likeness. Messrs. Ansell, J. B. Pyne, and John Gilbert, are also exhibitors of important and striking works, painted on their respective undeviating principles.

Sir Edwin Landseer's subjects are, an “Extract from my Journal whilst at Abbotsford” (4), and a companion to it, “The Two Dogs” (28). The former will be understood from the following quotation printed in the catalogue:—

“Found the great poet in his study laughing at a colley puppy playing with ‘Maida,’ his favourite old deer-hound. . . . On the floor was a coat of a proof-sheet sent for correction by Constable of the novel then in progress.”

Sir Edwin's treatment of such a subject may be imagined. The specimen of “crabbed age” shown in the expression, attitude, and texture of the old hound is admirable; while the irreverent puppy, who is coolly gnawing the veteran's tail, is a perfect marvel of impudence and “buff.” The only fault that can possibly be found with the companion picture, “The Two Dogs,” is that the contrast of character suggested by Burns is scarcely carried out by the artist. The majestic Newfoundland, Caesar, whose

“lookit lettered, braw brass collar,  
Showed him the gentleman and scholar,”

is true, looks his character to perfection. But his plebeian comrade, Luath, is himself of too gentlemanly and scholar-like appearance to convey the idea of

“— a ploughman's collier,  
A rhyming, ranting, roving billie.”

This, however, is a hypercritical objection to what is, *per se*, as fine a study of animal life as any that even the greatest animal painter in the world has ever produced.

Mr. Frank Stone continues faithful to the sea-coast population, to whose picturesque figures, customs, and habitations he has been indebted for so many charming inspirations. His picture is entitled “A Yarn,” and is a simple group of two figures—an old fisherman telling a story to a young one. The work is more commendable for delicacy of manipulation than for anything else. It is certainly not true to nature. Mr. Frank Stone never could have seen a fisherman, sixty odd years of age, with such a delicate peach-like complexion as he has here imagined; while the young listener looks more like a specimen of wax-modelling by the late Madame Tussaud, than one of Adam's hard-working descendants accustomed to a scorching sun and buffeting waves. The effect of the whole, however, is pleasing, and we are glad to recognise in it a great improvement on the artist's former efforts in the important matter of brilliant colouring.

Mr. John Gilbert exhibits a large and remarkable picture (167), illustrating an episode in the early life of Teniers. The incident is described in an extract from the painter's biography:—

“One day, Teniers, then about fifteen years old, was painting in his father's studio, when Rubens unexpectedly entered. Everything was confusion at the sudden appearance of the great painter; and the young man trembled, not with fear, but with enthusiasm. Rubens stopped before the easel and the student, and fixed upon the picture, just commenced, that eye which could frame a composition at a glance; then, taking the pencil of the young Teniers, and instructing him at once with hand and voice, he gave him, in a few moments, a lesson and a picture.”

The substance of all which is, that Rubens one day called and gave Teniers a drawing-lesson—not a very interesting subject for a picture, any more than an account of Shakspeare learning to spell would make a good story, or the early dancing studies of Armand Vestris a good subject for a ballet. We are not fond of these “shop” pictures, which the French and Belgian painters have doted us with *ad nauseam*. We have had that paint-brush of Titian's picked up by the hand of gracious royalty quite often enough. We are rather sick of Salvator Rosa in the brigands' cave; of Paul Potter's open-air studio; of Vandeyck's departure for Italy, and so forth. As for Rubens, there have been, we really believe, more bad pictures painted about him, than were even produced by him—which is saying a good deal. Whenever we see a painting containing his far too familiar countenance, with the twisted moustaches and affectedly-cooked broad-brimmed hat, we feel rather unwell. It has taken all Mr. Gilbert's wonderful executive abilities in the present instance to reconcile us to the hackneyed platitude of his subject. It is much to say that he has succeeded in doing so at all. But the defects must be glaring indeed that could render such a beautiful display of colour as the picture under notice otherwise than charming. The figure of Rubens is a copy from the painter's well-known portrait of himself, on which, as a work of art, it is a great improvement. The boy Teniers is a happily-conceived embodiment of breathless attention mingled with enthusiastic admiration. The great charm of the work, however, is its almost oriental luxuriance of colour. It is painted with Mr. Gilbert's usual dashing

facility; and, though abounding in effective detail, conveys to the spectator the idea of a work thrown off with the rapidity of a wool-cut sketched by the same prolific artist.

The “Road to Seville” (183) is by no means the most successful of Mr. Ansell's recent importations from the Iberian peninsula. Still, it is a very fine picture. Its besetting fault is coldness of tone, and an absence of that meretricious glow to which the works of this gentleman and of his travelling companion, Mr. Philip, have lately accustomed us. We suspect this painting to have been *produced* in the inauspicious atmosphere of a London painting-room. The characters of the Spanish peasants (by the way, how wonderfully like the southern Irish type, that of the agricultural Spaniard turns out to be?) are obvious localities. A yoke of oxen drawing a primitive cart or trundle, and two heavily-laden donkeys, are painted with Mr. Ansell's usual technical knowledge and conscientiousness. The semi-tropical vegetation, cropping out of the arid, sandy plain, is also well indicated, and has evidently been faithfully studied from nature.

“The Rescue” (197), by Mr. J. Danby, is a highly poetical conception. It is a sea-piece, representing two shipwrecked figures (male and female) becalmed on a raft, with a boat's crew putting off from a ship, in the middle distance, to their rescue. The atmospheric effect is very true. The setting sun is just growing red and round through a heavy grey-green mist which hangs over the motionless water, blotting out all trace of horizon. An oppressive idea of heat and stagnation is thereby conveyed. The same artist has a view of the “Castle of Chillon” (32), an excellent study of lake scenery, full of light and air.

We do not remember to have met with Mr. J. Ritchie before. He is a gentleman of no mean ambition, for he aspires to paint crowded pictures of a humorous tendency illustrative of modern life in London. Numbers 251 and 419 are called respectively “A Winter Day in St. James's Park” and “A Summer Day in Hyde Park”—the former representing the excitements of a hard frost on the ornamental water, and the latter, the banks of the Serpentine in the height of the season. Mr. Ritchie is by no means deficient in humour, though most of his types of character smack of the conventional. His colouring is bright, and his manipulation firm and decisive, betraying the practised hand. His chief defect is a culpable ignorance of the proportions of the human figure, which we should consider him clever enough to be able to remedy. His pictures would make a capital, and undoubtedly popular, pair of engravings.

“The New Houses of Parliament, Westminster,” (539), by Mr. H. Dawson, is the picture of the Exhibition. This is a large study of the river Thames, taken from the Lambeth side, between the Westminster and Hungerford bridges. It is a work of which Turner need not have been ashamed, and which strongly resembles some of that great painter's most finished comprehensive studies of life in great cities. It is the early afternoon of what we Londoners call a fine day. The sun is just preparing to sink behind Westminster Abbey. Sir Charles Barry's edifice of disputed merit, is, of course, the most prominent feature in the picture; but it is not the most interesting. The ensemble of the restless activity presented by the aspect of the Thames at the busiest part of a busy day is what more enlists our sympathies. The river steam-boats are scudding along just as we see them in reality. The line-barges in the foreground are disembarking their dusty merchandise on to dusty wharves. The stream of human life is pouring over the doomed Westminster Bridge just as we see it from sunrise to sunset. Every nook of the canvas is crowded with detail; but the whole is so admirably harmonised as to do away with any painful sense of excessive labour. This is, in fact, a great “realist” picture. It is purely “of London—London,” just as much as the most elaborate work of Canaletti can be pronounced “of Venice—Venetian.” Mr. Dawson is, we believe, a provincial celebrity. We heartily thank him, on behalf of our fellow-Cockneys, for coming to London to discover in our much-maligned atmosphere and city beauties and phenomena, for which, possibly, over-familiarity had inspired us with contempt.

“Grandam's Hope” (77), by Mr. J. Clark, the gifted and fortunate young painter of the “Sick Child” in the Royal Academy of last year, is rather a study than a picture. But it is a marvellous study—almost appalling, from the facility of its execution, considering the age of the painter. We fear Mr. Clark will find it too easy to paint effective pictures and dispose of them rapidly for his possible attainment to any real eminence in his calling. The present sketch (for it is little more), is merely a cottage interior, peopled by two figures, an old woman and her little grandson, whose father, we are to suppose, is either absent, or has been lost at sea. Mr. Clark displays possession of the dramatic faculty by the happiness with which he tells his little story (such as it is) by the assistance of trifling accessories. The old woman is devoting all her present energies to the ornamental decoration of an essential part of her pet's wardrobe. The boy shows that he can do as he likes, for he is sitting on the window-seat in a careless attitude, such as stern old ladies are not wont to approve of; he has broken the knee of his trousers, and he is not frightened; he has the remnants of what must be (considering the circumstances of the family) an expensive box of toys before him. He is clever too, and affectionate, so that there is every excuse for spoiling him. Pasted on the wall are coloured drawings from his pencil of the genus, British seaman in various attitudes—evidently fond reminiscences of his dead or absent father. Such is the subject of this attractive little painting. With regard to its execution, we will be content to say, that the objects represented stand out with almost stereoscopic prominence. On the other hand, the colouring is thick and muddy. The shadows cast by the old woman's drapery and footstool are like lumps of solid pitch.

Great men are not only privileged, but expected, occasionally to make great mistakes. Mr. Noel Paton, in his memorable “Home,” two years ago, showed sufficient signs of greatness to prepare us for the fulfilment, on his part, of the rule alluded to. He has fulfilled it, in the present exhibition, by his allegorical picture of “The Triumph of Vanity,” one of the most striking illustrations of Labour in Vain on record since the days of Solomon. The subject is a number of “Representative” men and women pursuing a pretty nude figure, surrounded by a halo, symbolising Vanity, who is leading them to a mine of destruction. The idea is as trite and commonplace as could well be imagined. There is much admirable conception of character and faultless drawing in the picture. But any excellence of execution would be thrown away on so barren and thankless a subject.

Mr. E. J. Niemann is one of the most prolific, and also one of the cleverest, of the habitual contributors to this gallery. There, our praise of him must cease. He is “clever,” and nothing more. “Cleverness” is a valuable gift, but it should be regarded as a means, not as an end. The man who walked on the ceiling at Drury Lane was “clever.” So was the gifted individual who used to perform the “egg-dance,” blindfold, at Rosherville. Till Mr. Niemann will devote his unquestionable powers of execution to the faithful reproduction of natural effects, we cannot award him a much higher place in our estimation than that occupied by the accomplished mountebanks alluded to. All this gentleman's landscapes—very striking on a first acquaintance—are wearisome repetitions of two or three “clever” tricks. Mr. Niemann's brown trees, pearly clouds, and blue mountains, are no more like nature than sunshine is like sunshine when looked at through a stained glass window. Four out of this artist's five contributions to the exhibition are mere changes rung upon the last four—or the last four hundred—pictures that have left his easel. The fifth is a striking exception to the rule, and proves what Mr. Niemann can do when he chooses to tear himself from his portfolios and painting-room, and look at out-of-door realities. This is a moonlight study of “The Leviathan” (22), a large picture, carefully elaborated, and most faithfully rendering a memorable and attractive scene.

Mr. Louis Haghe has a pair of pictures—“shop” pictures, we regret to say, of the kind we have objected to in the case of Mr. John Gilbert. One of these is “Peter Boel arranging his Model” (56), and a companion, “The Visit to the Studio” (83). Neither is worthy of the artist's reputation. Peter Boel, arranging a group of flowers, which,

we presume, he intends to paint from, would make a very good theatrical portrait of Webster in an adapted French vaudeville. *Per se*, it is devoid of interest. The second picture contains some good studies of still life thrown into obscurity by three or four intensely commonplace and unmeaning figures.

“Little Goody Two-Shoes” (20), by Mr. J. D. Francis, is an old favourite of ours, through the medium of a popular engraving. This charming little painting is hung *rather* too high for a proper appreciation of the artist's most remarkable merit, which is that of microscopic delicacy of handling. But it is quite near enough to be seen and admired for its broader and more effective qualities of excellent colour, and a certain poetical kind of humour, quite Goldsmithian in its way, and therefore highly appropriate to the subject.

Mr. Goodall, A.R.A., exhibits “The Campbells are Coming; Lucknow, September, 1857,” a picture of questionable taste, which is by no means compensated for by any striking excellence of execution. It is crowded with unnecessary figures, that completely mar and overlay the main subject, which is of course the well-known story of Jessie Brown, catching the first sound of the Highland slogan. The figure of Jessie is an unmeaning virago in a theatrical attitude, strongly reminding us of Wilkie's “Maid of Saragossa.”

Mr. Deane, the English Diaz, gives us two or three of his charming Welsh interiors, lighted up by the sunny countenances of little rosy-flashed maidens. This year, though many leaves of his laurels are torn from him by his former colleague, Mr. T. Earl, whose “Sheepers” (191)—a simple study of a sleeping child and a dog at the foot of its cradle, in a mountainous cottage—is scarcely inferior to the best efforts of Landseer in a similar direction.

When we have mentioned a few brilliant little Swiss and Venetian landscapes and architectural pieces by Mr. Hardwick; a pair of tiny Italian scenes by Mr. W. Linton (quite Turneresque in their way); “An Autumnal Evening in North Wales” (142) by Mr. Boddington; and three or four vivid, careful, but somewhat cold and conventional “reminiscences of travel,” by Mr. Stanfield, jun., we find ourselves pretty well at the end of our list of notabilities marked for comment in the course of a prolonged and well-repaid visit to this highly attractive exhibition.

THE IDEA OF ANOTHER UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION—scene London, time 1861—is favourably received in one influential quarter.

THE AMOUNT PAID BY THE THEATRES OF PARIS, during 1857, to their various authors, was close upon £10,000 sterling.

THE ENGLISHMAN IMPLICATED IN ORSINI'S PLOT.—Thomas Allison, who is charged with being accessory to the “murder of divers persons in Paris,” whose name has been mentioned in the columns of the Illustrated Times, is described as follows:—“Age about sixty, height six feet, complexion fair, eyes gray, hair thin, bent, and turning gray, little or no whiskers, strong nose, stoops a good deal, shoulders, speaks quickly, dress, dark brown dress coat, drab trousers, and black hat.” It is said that Allison was always esteemed a warm-hearted and cheerful man; he was a friend and associate of the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge, whose “Table Talk” he edited. He was also an intimate friend of Robert Owen. Coleridge died every Sunday for years with Allison.

A HARVEST OF PEEV.—The “Observer” says “that the expenses of prosecuting the directors of the Royal British Bank, the whole of which will fall entirely upon the country, will considerably exceed £20,000. Sir F. Theobald, it is said, gets 1,000 guineas with his brief, and refreshers of 100 guineas each day. Sir F. Kelly, the leading counsel for the Hon. Mr. Sturgeson, had 500 guineas with his brief, and refreshers of 100 guineas a day; his two juniors had their briefs marked with 250 and fifty guineas respectively, and refreshers in proportion.”

THE WELSH MINES OF THE BRITISH BANK.—The negotiation for the sale of those notorious Welsh mines upon which the Royal British Bank lavished £41,000 has been concluded. The assignees believe that they have made a very good bargain for the creditors in getting rid of them for £26,000. Not only was the working of the mines entailing a heavy loss upon the estate, but a frightful amount of claims was being brought against the assignees on the score of dilapidations, breaches of covenant, &c. The purchase money of this property, together with some funds already in hand, is sufficient to pay another dividend of 2s. in the pound. With respect to the long-tailed composition of 6s. 6d. in the pound, to be paid by the shareholders, a sum of £70,000 has been promised by the shareholders, the payment of which may be relied upon. A further sum of £20,000 is supposed to consist of little more than “promises” to pay. The assignees still cling with tenacity to the hope that the dividend will ultimately amount to 15s. in the pound.

STRANGE CASE OF BIGAMY.—The “Scotsman” tells the following strange story. A person who was formerly assistant to an advertising doctor, some years ago married. He afterwards removed to another town, and married the daughter of a wealthy tradesman, introducing his first wife as his sister to the family of his intended, whose brother was forthwith fascinated with the “sister,” and, after a short wooing, was accepted. A double marriage in due time ensued, the doctor carrying his young wife to the scene of his practice, while the “sister” went home with her second husband. Presently this poor victim heard the truth, and turned the woman out of doors. She lost no time in demanding the shelter of her first husband's roof. He, however, refused to receive her, and she straightway looked an information, the end of which is that the doctor and his second wife are in custody, as well as wife No. 1.

A CHINESE TROPHY.—At the levee of Thursday week a trophy was presented from the Chinese war, in the shape of a flag or standard captured at Fatsan. We call it a flag for want of another word, but it more resembles a closed umbrella of parti-coloured silk, and of huge dimensions, supported on a golden stick, and surmounted by a gilt crescent.

MOZART'S REQUIEM.—There are private individuals who fall in with adventures; there are works of Art, the history and mystery of which a very keen to an end. Who would have conceived it possible (says the “Atheneum”) that the new romance concerning Mozart's “Requiem” should turn up? Yet Herr Jahn's new “Life of Mozart” contains something of the kind—a detail of a frightful “passage” of the composer's last years, during which, it was already known, his inclinations to his “Satan” were many and reckless. The heroine was a young, beautiful, married woman, whose jealous husband committed suicide, after having married his wife's beauty for ever in presence of the composer. To the horror of this scene is ascribed the dejection which notoriously darkened the closing months of Mozart's life, and “The Requiem” is now stated to have been in part undertaken as an expiatory work. It should be added, that, by those who have gone the deepest into the subject, Herr Jahn is accepted as a writer of research and credit.

THE FARMERS (TENANTS OF THE DURE OF BECCLEUCH) in the Teviot district have been disagreeably surprised by a very considerable rise in their rents, some of which have been raised 50 or 60 per cent., and are considerably more. The farms on the estates of the Duke of Buccleuch have been let at rents ranging from 200 to 300 per cent. above the former rate. A similar rise of rents has taken place in several other parts of Scotland.

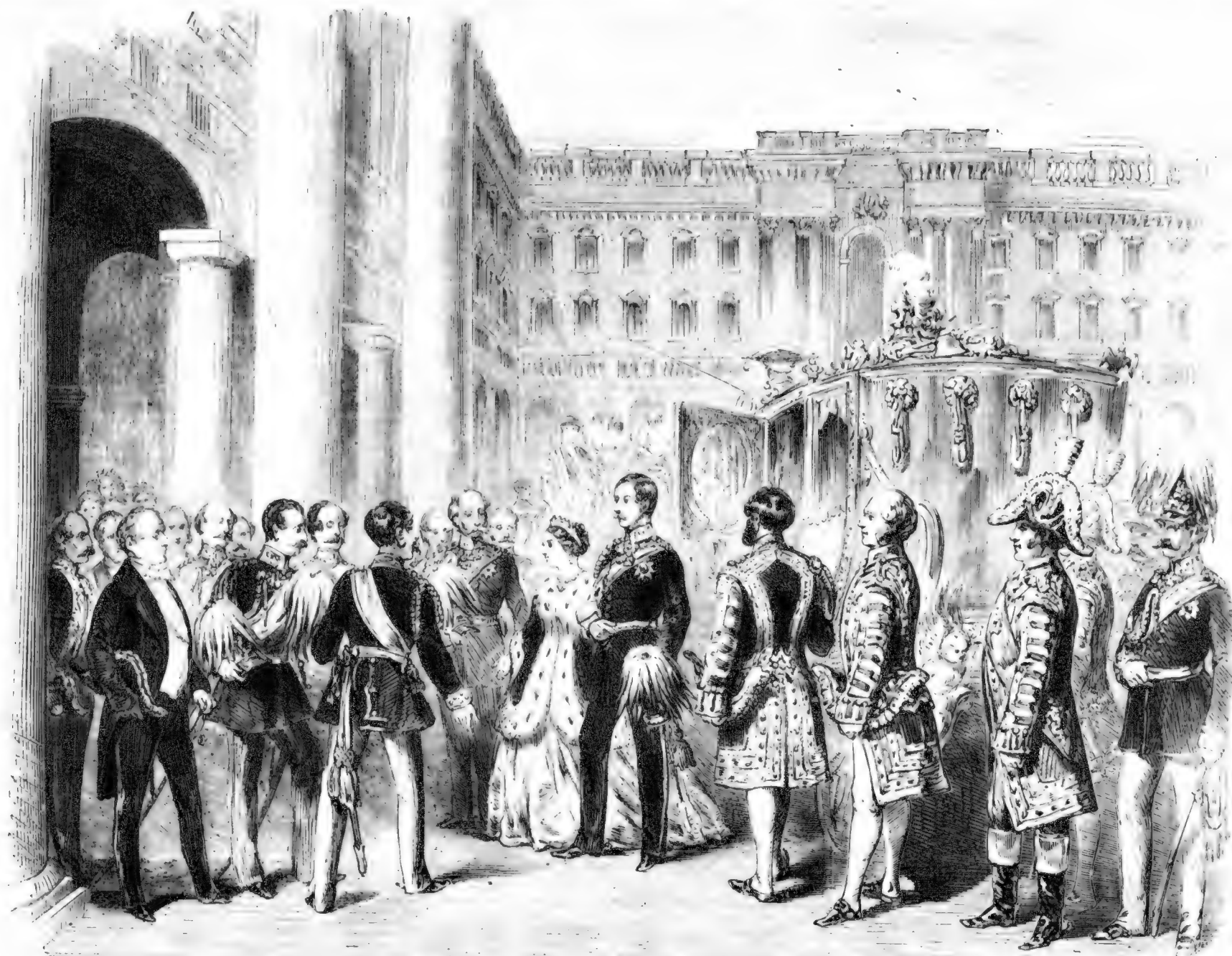
FOOT-BALL AT KINGSTON-ON-THAMES ON SHROVE TUESDAY.

For the last few years, as each succeeding Shrove Tuesday drew nigh, the great foot-ball question has been a source of considerable agitation among the inhabitants of Kingston-on-Thames. This year, it seems, a requisition was presented to the Mayor, begging him to call a meeting of the town-council to take into consideration the question as to whether the annual game of foot-ball should or should not be played in the town on the approaching Shrove Tuesday.

Mr. J. Williams, who is a very energetic supporter of the game, proposed that the corporation should not interfere at all either one way or the other. He said that on applying at the office of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners he found that no petition had been sent up by the burgesses against it; and he thought therefore they had better not interfere with an old custom which had existed for between 200 and 300 years.

Other members of the council spoke in a similar strain, and eventually a show of hands was taken, when seventeen were held up in favour of the annual celebration of the game, and only one against it. The game accordingly came off at eleven o'clock a.m. precisely. The first ball was kicked from the market-place by the Mr. Williams above mentioned, amidst the cheers of the multitude and the enlivening strains of a band of music engaged to do honour to the occasion. At five o'clock the game terminated, after having been productive of a full amount of healthy excitement to those who took part in it, the fine state of the weather of course contributing largely to this result.



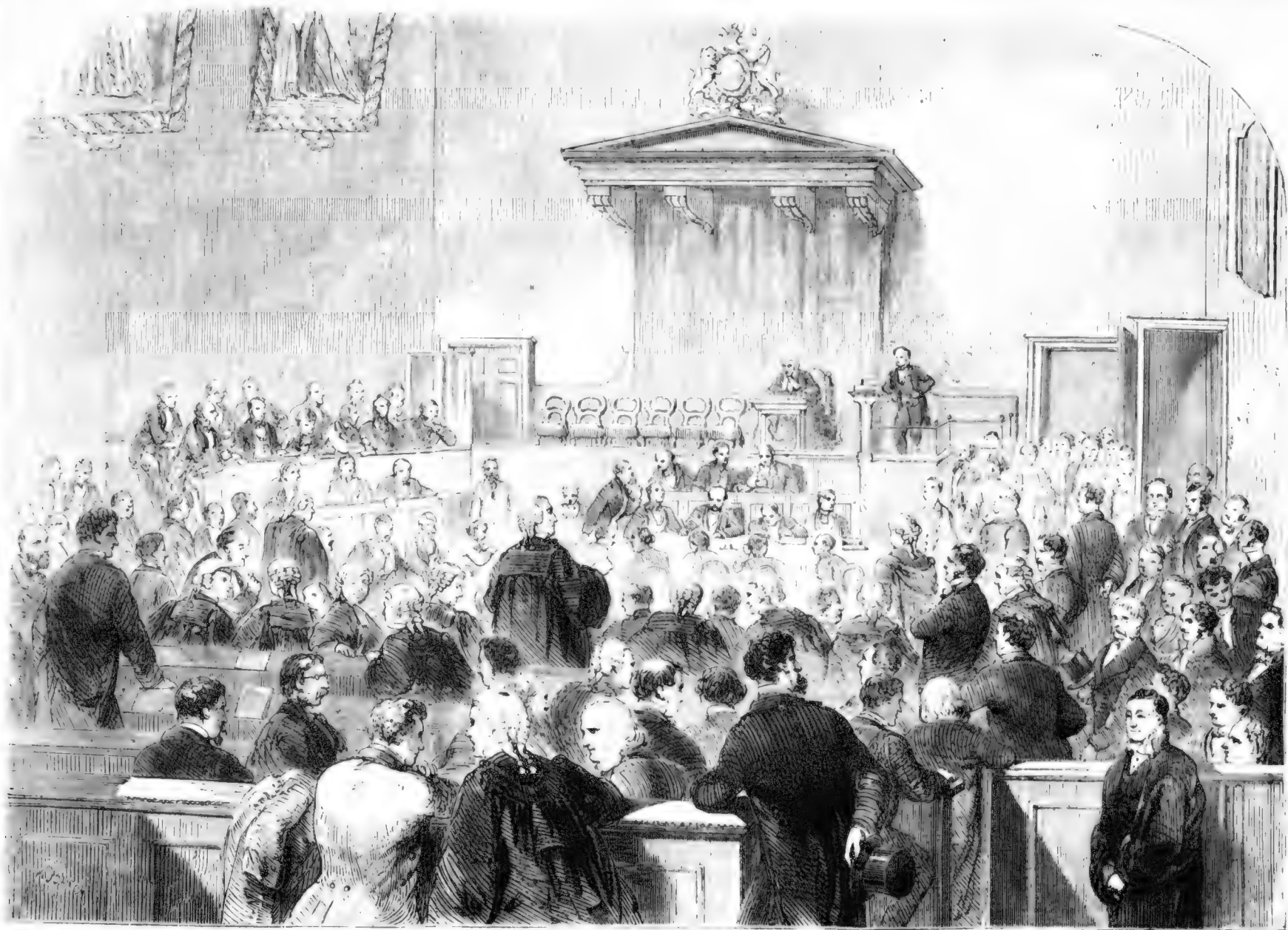


PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK-WILLIAM ALIGHTING AT THE ROYAL PALACE, BERLIN.

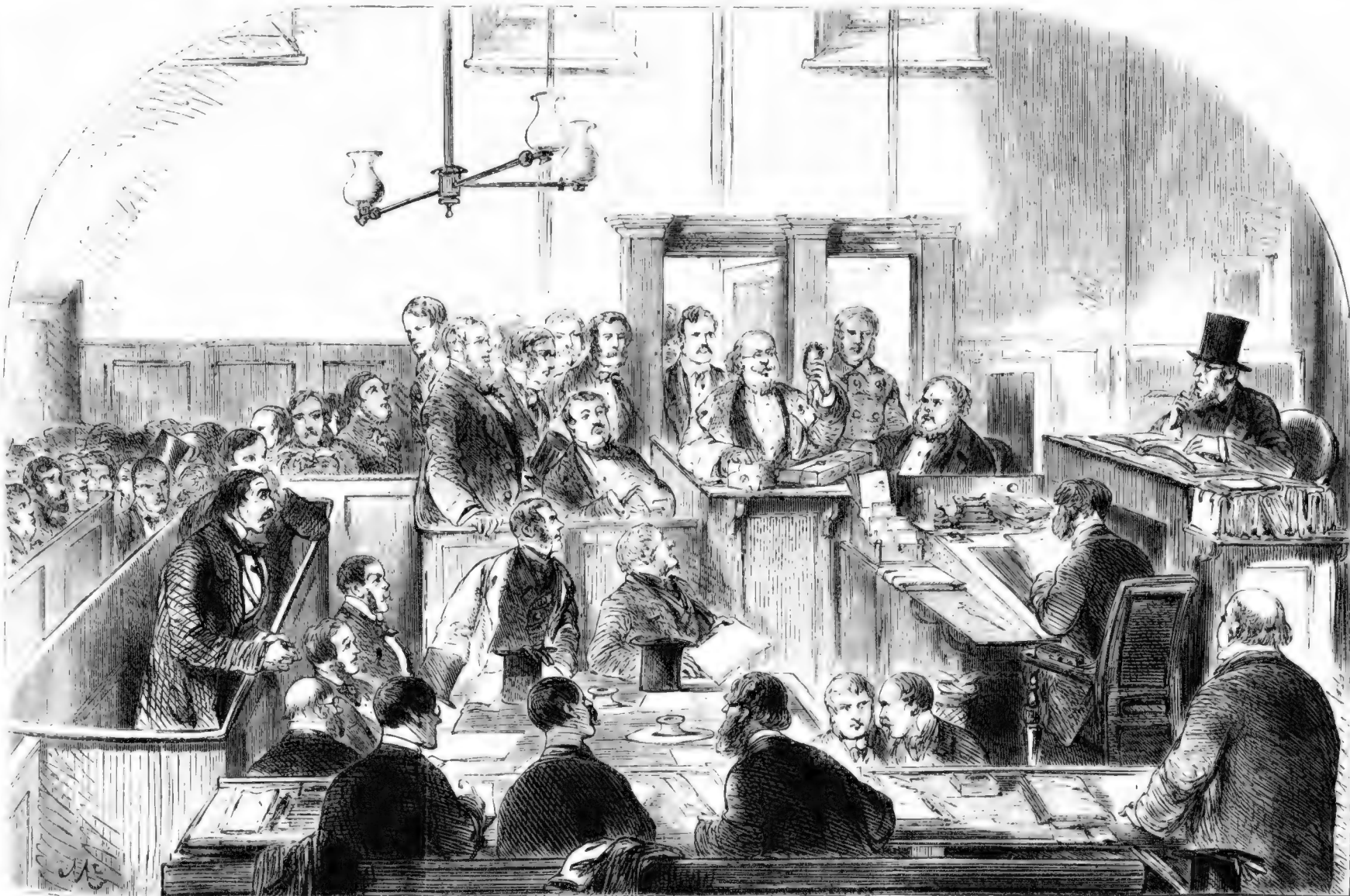


FOOT-BALL AT KINGSTON-ON-THAMES ON SHROVE TUESDAY.





THE TRIAL OF THE BRITISH BANK DIRECTORS IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, GUILDHALL.



EXAMINATION AT BOW STREET OF DR. BERNARD, FOR CONSPIRING TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.



## Literature.

*The Lyrics of Ireland.* Edited and Annotated by SAMUEL LOVER. London: Houlston and Wright.

HIS is the well-known Irish song-writer, composer, and novelist, presents us with a selection and collection of his native lyrics. Every Irish lyric, including several whom general readers are not in the habit of considering Irish lyrics at all, is represented, although the strictness with which the copyright is preserved prevents Mr. Lover from republishing more than one or two stray specimens of the genius of Moore; so that, as the editor justly observes, this book of Irish songs without the songs of Moore, is about as defective as a book of Scotch songs would be if deprived of those of Burns. If Mr. Lover claims as Irishmen authors who had scarcely more than a local title to the name (such, for instance, as Goldsmith and Swift), he gives an equally wide definition to the word "lyric," which he applies to fugitive pieces of all kinds, and even to epigrams, the least lyrical of all verse-compositions, without excepting lines of a purely dramatic kind. However, although in strict fairness we ought not to allow the sons of Englishmen who have settled in Ireland to be regarded as Irishmen, it must be confessed that the English, who claim Mr. Brunel as an English engineer, and who are even disposed to regard Handel as their compatriot, ought not to be too ready to complain of errors as to nationality. Mr. Lover reminds us in his preface that both the English and the Scotch have been in the habit of plundering Ireland for the benefit of their own collections of songs. Scottish publishers have taken the music of several Irish airs—declared to be Irish by two excellent authorities, Mr. Lover himself and Mr. W. Chappell; and English editors have inserted in their volumes words which just as certainly belong to Ireland alone. "It is not requisite," we are told, "that the Shamrock, the Luttrell, or some other topographical mark, or Hibernian epithet or idiom, should appear in a song to give Ireland a right to claim it. Human affections, passions, sentiments, are expressed in Ireland without allusions to the shamrock or an appeal to St. Patrick; why, then, should some national emblem or idiom be insisted upon to constitute a right in Ireland to claim some admirable production of the lyric muse to add to her garland?" If "Terence's Farewell," by Lady Dufferin, be an Irish song, why, argues Mr. Lover, should not "Love Not," by that lady's sister—Mrs. Norton—be placed in the same category? Mr. Lover would be an invidious editor to please every one, but in the meanwhile if a publisher on the other side of the Tweed were to apply the rule observed by Mr. Lover to the production of a volume of Scottish national songs, the book would have to include Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," and Campbell's "Hohenlinden." And where should Campbell's "Exile of Erin" be placed—an Irish song by a Scotch poet? According to Mr. Lover's general principle, which makes the nationality of a song proceed from the nationality of its author, the "Exile of Erin" must belong to Scotland. This, however, does not prevent the Hibernian editor claiming it for his own country, so that Ireland gets the benefit of the doubt on all sides.

The fact is, all songs written in the English language belong to those who speak and write that language—in other words, to the "Great Britons," as Mr. Whitty says. Songs which have originated, and which have been specially adopted in Scotland, Ireland, or any particular part of the Empire, are Scotch, or Irish, as the case may be; and, in the same way, if confined to, or characteristic of Yorkshire, or Cumberland, they may be called Yorkshire or Cumberland songs. But it is a great mistake to say that all songs written by persons who happen to have lived in Ireland, or even to have been born there, are Irish.

On the other hand, a number of Cockney rhymesters have produced so-called comic songs, which they would have us accept as Irish, on the strength of sundry pigs, pokers, whack-fol-de-rols, &c., which they have introduced, and which no more make a song Irish than the introduction of "Mounseer" and "Marmezell" would make it French.

The Irish need not be jealous of England if we say that no songs should be called Irish except those which are marked by some genuine Irish characteristic, for if we apply the same test to our own ballad literature, we shall find that as a people we are almost entirely songless. We have plenty of lyric poetry, and of "songs without music"; but either because the English peasant does not sing at his work, or from some other cause, we are nearly as deficient as the French—which is saying a great deal—in true national songs. Brittany, too—in many respects the Ireland of France—has probably produced more characteristic songs than any other of the French provinces, but because Chateaubriand happens to have been born in Brittany, we do not for that reason call his lyrics "Breton songs."

However, if Mr. Lover has erred he has erred on the right side. If he has included in his collection some songs which we cannot accept as Irish, he has not omitted any that are at all entitled to the epithet, with the exception of one or two, which he very properly rejects on account of some offensiveness of subject or language. It may be observed that the lyrical reputation of Ireland is well sustained by the song writers of the present day, among whom we need only mention Lover, Lever, Father Prout, Lady Dufferin, &c.

*A Three Weeks' Scamper through the Spas of Germany and Belgium.* By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S. London: J. Churchill.

LAST autumn Mr. Erasmus Wilson gave himself a three weeks' holiday, the first, he tells us, that he has had since he has been in practice. Like a thoroughly energetic, hard-working man, he not only travelled through portions of France, Belgium, Prussia, and Austria, to say nothing of smaller German states, during his brief vacation, but has since found time to write a very full account of what he saw, did, thought, and felt during his journeying. The most valuable part of the book is that which relates to the springs, and there is an appendix devoted altogether to the nature and uses of mineral waters. But the book is interesting and readable throughout, in spite of the somewhat superfluous information which the worthy Doctor gives his patients—that is to say, his readers—on the subject of passports, steamers, Continental railways, *tables d'hôte*, &c., which cannot be new to many persons, and which to the great majority of the reading public must be terribly stale. Thus, Mr. Wilson tells us that he went to the Foreign Office for a passport, that he was sent back to get a letter from his banker, that he has a banker, that the banker gave him a letter, that the foreign official gave him a passport, that the Dover train leaves London Bridge at 8.30 p.m., that boats leave Dover both for Calais and for Ostend, that it is not so unpleasant to go to Calais as to Ostend, &c. Then, however, we have some admirable remarks on sea-sickness, and a very lively description of a steamer whose cabin and deck are strewn with the bodies of the sick. At Calais we have remarks on French soup and wines, with strictures on porter and bitter ale. In Germany we have an account, by no means novel, of German *tables d'hôte*; but in spite of the antiquity of some of the observations and descriptions, Mr. Erasmus Wilson has produced a volume, which is not only readable, but which, thanks to its special character, possesses much value. Everyone who wishes not to be sea-sick should read the narrative of the Doctor's scientific voyage from Dover to Calais.

## LAW AND CRIME.

IN our police column may be seen recorded the results of the announcement of the meeting proposed to be held on Sunday last in Hyde Park. They are of the usual character; of that class which appears almost inseparable from meetings at such a place and time. We should regret to go so far in our censures hereon as the magistrate before whom the concomitant cases of outrage and robbery came on for hearing, and to lay the moral guilt of the rulinally assemblage upon those who called the meeting. Such meetings, as expressions of popular feeling through other than the authorised channels of opinion, cannot be expected to be otherwise than distasteful to the authorities. Experience has shown it to be far less polite to exhibit a show of repression by the display of a strong force of police, than to allow it to be practically demonstrated to all who attend such meetings that they do so at

their own personal peril, and must not reckon in any way upon the assistance of the civil power in the maintenance of order. This principle, when acted upon, works in a twofold manner. In the first place, it places the honest and respectable persons who venture into such meetings in a position of danger; and secondly, by characterising the ruffians of the metropolis, it tends politically to cast discredit upon the whole affair. The remedy is in the hands of the agitators. Let them by no means consider that their part of the management of the matter is completed, when a sufficient number of placards of invitation has been issued. Let them appoint from among their own body a sufficient number of reputable, credible men to assist in the same manner as special constables might do in the preservation of order and repression of outrage. The "roughs" would as quickly learn to appreciate the presence of these conservators of the peace, as they have already the absence of the police. The number need not be large, for there can be no more cowardly assemblage than that of the mischievous portion of an English mob. Two or three score of honest stalwart men, especially if each had some distinguishing mark of his mission, although no more than a strip of white ribbon, might easily have prevented all the disgraceful scenes in Hyde Park last Sunday, and would have sufficed to capture and hand over to the police those ineffectual offenders who so gradually plucked up their small medium of courage upon finding themselves let alone. It is a gratifying fact to remark upon, that in every instance of riot in which a prisoner was taken, the respectable members of the crowd rendered their best assistance. Well this, instead of being dispersed and isolated, been combined and organised, as it might have been, the lesson of the last Hyde Park meeting would have been far more pleasing and beneficial.

The recent conspiracy-party, and its resulting difficulty, have been presented to the public, through the medium of the police reports, under one or two other aspects during the last week. It appears undeniable that not only are our own detectives employed extensively upon a kind of business distasteful to our English notions of personal liberty, but that there has been an influx of French *monarchards* into London and the provinces; and the Continental system of *surveillance* is among the latest importations of French fashions. A magistrate, upon the bench, expressed his opinion a few days since that nothing in our law could preserve an honest, undesigning man from being dogged from morn till night by a foreign spy. Very well; let us accept this law. If it be so, it cuts two ways. There is nothing then to prevent such a spy from being himself attended during his peregrinations. He will not lack for followers if his mission be announced to the public, and proper request be made for that polite treatment which, as a stranger, he has a right to expect.

The utter break-down of the passport system as exemplified in the unexplained voyage of the conspirators in the late plot, with their paraphernalia of murderous munitions, has only led to that disagreeable and futile scheme being matured into a more disagreeable and not less futile *modus operandi* than before. No passports are now to be allowed, unless the applicants can procure introduction to a police magistrate. A gentleman is reported to have obtained one *instantly*, simply because he happened to rejoice in the personal acquaintance of the "proprietor of a weekly newspaper" (and also to be proprietor of other establishments in the victualling, religious, and dramatic departments of the state), who himself happened to be personally known to a Bow Street Magistrate. No rational person can pretend that such a rule as this would have detained in this country Orsini or Pierri, both known here as men of education, and against neither of whom could a charge of misconduct be brought. But it nevertheless has the effect of keeping in England the unfortunate lady's maid who, not having the honour to form one of the necessarily extensive acquaintance of the distinguished proprietor, is compelled to remain absent from her employers at Paris, and who naturally enough thinks that "surely the French Emperor cannot be in any fear of being assassinated by a woman."

A bookseller, keeping a small dingy shop near Temple Bar, has been brought up and remanded, upon a charge of publishing a work entitled "Tyrannicide," advocating, plainly enough, assassination as a means of securing the progress of reform and enlightenment. The trumphy penny pamphlet in which this wicked and silly doctrine was promulgated, was probably seen by few London pedestrians, and never sold at all, with the exception of the single number to the detective who does the dirty work of the French Government in London. By bringing a criminal charge against the bookseller instead of giving him a civil warning not to be foolish, of course the police get the matter into the papers, and the fact of such a work being openly sold in a metropolitan thoroughfare will be duly trumpeted forth to our irritable neighbours, and to the Continent in general. What then will become of our indignant denial, as proposed in the Commons, to the Gallic charge of our "elevating assassination into a doctrine, openly preached"? Other countries, cannot be brought to view such cases under the exceptional aspect beneath which our habits teach us to regard them.

Mr. Whitcher, a confectioner, applied to the magistrate at Marlborough Street for remedy against a loan society by which he had been swindled in the ordinary manner. Having been induced to apply to a loan office for an advance of £100 upon leasehold property, the sum of £12s. 6d. was exacted from him for inquiries and forms, and after all his application was refused. If Mr. Whitcher had been a reader of our paper he would have known better than to part with his money so easily, as our friends were some short time since expressly put upon their guard against this species of roguery. It is not long since that we recognised at the head of one of these concerns a man who had only just before been discharged from Whitecross Street by the Insolvent Court, after a remand for fraud, but who nevertheless was advertising to lend thousands of pounds upon real security—to be approved.

William Charles Taylor, an auctioneer and broker, of 7, Albany Road, Camberwell, distinguished himself, on the 5th instant, by a feat which deserves enduring record. A Mrs. Webb, at Christmas last, took a house at Peckham. Shortly after, Mr. Davis, the tax collector of the district, called upon her for property-tax due previously to her entering into possession. She therefore consulted her landlord, who authorised her to pay the amount. On the 5th Mr. Davis and Mr. Taylor came to her door and knocked. Mrs. Webb's daughter opened it. Mr. Davis remarked, with an insolence perfectly gratuitous, "It's lucky you opened the door, or I should have burst it open, as I have done two or three others this morning." He then demanded the amount of tax, and Mrs. Webb at once went upstairs to fetch it. When she brought it down, the man Taylor was found making an inventory of the goods, and he demanded and obtained, besides the tax, 2s. for levy and 2s. 6d. for a man in possession! On this Mrs. Webb applied to the magistrate, who issued a summons against Taylor. Taylor said that Mr. Davis was the broker, and he himself the assistant. Davis swore that Mrs. Webb had refused payment, and this Mrs. Webb positively denied. Mr. Elliott said, emphatically, that this was a scandalous fraud. "The trick practised was somewhat amusing. The collector, who now calls himself the broker, stepped out of doors, and left the defendant, who was supposed to be the broker, in the house, then by making him the man in possession." The defendant Taylor was then ordered to pay the overcharge and expenses, whereupon Davis assumed the air of an injured individual, and declared he would acquaint the Commissioners of Inland Revenue with the "treatment" to which he had been subjected!

Upon the authority of a private letter, it is reported that the master of a workhouse, at Northampton, recently punished a boy by confining him for some hours in a dead-house, in company with a coffin and corpse. The boy, with a ghastly humour, changed clothes with the defunct, which he propped up with its face to the wall. The master at length entered the building, and perceiving, as he thought, the boy sulking in a corner, asked him to come and have some supper. The supposed boy of course made no answer, but at the question had been repeated, the lad in the shroud and coffin exclaimed, "If he won't—I will!" The master is said to have been so terrified as to be in danger of death. If the tale be true, he deserves the retribution which he has endured. The idea of subjecting any prisoner, much less a pauper infant, to such an ordeal is revolting.

## THE BRITISH BANK TRIAL.

THE trial of the British Bank Directors still draws its day along, the evidence being of a most minute and wearisome kind. The examination of one witness—Mr. Paddison, secretary and treasurer to the bank occupied nearly a week. He described the plan adopted at the formation of the Bank; the part taken by the founders; the course of business; the circumstances attending the obtaining of a supplementary charter; the officers who composed the Bank; and so on. Then Mr. Paddison gave testimony, other, as being occasionally called in to support his statements, as to the minutes, and their working and estimated value; the advances of the original promoters of the bank), Messrs. Mullins, Hughes, Brown, Magrege, Cochrane, Cameron, and other gentlemen were not so "deeply in." It appeared from the cross-examination, Cameron formerly held a very good position in Scotland, and was long reputed for integrity. For thirteen years he was Francis Dingwall, and he had been a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant. Witness said Cameron had landed property now in Scotland, which bank had taken no steps to realise.

Some officers of the Company—clerks and cashiers, &c., were examined, their evidence being on the whole more relevant to the direction than might have been expected. The mistakes of the Company were assigned rather more to accident, the mismanagement of banking business, &c., than to the negligence, dishonesty, or dishonesty of the directors. One witness declared that Mr. Stanger never received accommodation for a single shilling. Mr. Humphreys' famous £18 14s. was not paid in for the purpose of opening an account; Mr. Brown had a country check for that sum, which witness (chief cashier) offered to clear for him. The sum was thought Mr. Cameron a very laborious servant of the bank, and nothing inconsistent with the strictest integrity in Mr. Paddison's conduct; moreover, he (the witness) never doubted the stability of the bank, and still had a good opinion of the Welsh mines.

Several aggrieved shareholders gave evidence to the effect that they were persuaded to take shares by the representations of the directors, individual or collective.

The trial was proceeding when we went to press; but it seemed imminent. The defence was opened on Wednesday. The monotony of the proceedings in this affair was interrupted Tuesday by the resignation of the office of Public Prosecutor by Sir Thesiger, who had been called to the Woolsack. In making this announcement, Lord Campbell said he would have been well pleased to have had the assistance of the Learned Counsel during the trial, other arrangements prevented that.

## REEXAMINATION OF DR. BERNARD.

M. SIMON BERNARD, the French refugee, who was charged at Paris on Monday week with complicity in the late attempt to assassinate the Emperor, was again brought up for examination on Tuesday.

A French inspector of police having deposed to the commission of the crime, Pierre Ferdinand Outrequin, a commission agent in silks, deposed that he became acquainted with Dr. Bernard while on business in London, subsequently, while in Paris, a letter was brought to him, naming Mr. Alsop to him as an Englishman, who, though he did not know him, was not ignorant of economical, and who spoke French like a native. Alsop himself brought the letter, which appeared to be written by Dr. Bernard; but the witness could not swear to the handwriting. He has seen Alsop in a French prison.

A French police-officer here deposed that the person named Alsop, witness as Alsop was Orsini.

Outrequin then produced another letter in the same handwriting, believed, stating that the writer was about to consign to him a pair of pistols, which he (the writer) would "gammon" Alsop to buy and sell. Alsop would call for them. The letter also mentioned the name of a sample of a material distilled from tar, for which a chemist would supply. Alsop came next day and said he had called for the pistols; he took a box, containing one pistol. Alsop said he hoped to get a German from his friend, Pierri, to take both pistols. On the Sunday before the attempt, assassination of the Emperor the second pistol was called for.

The wife of this witness corroborated much of his evidence. She said the gentleman who called for the second pistol left his name, written on a card—"Pierri, Hotel de France."

M. Morand, of the Rue Montparnasse, said that in November last he named Alsop lodged with him. He had since seen this person Orsini, fact in a French prison. Alsop had a passport, dated 1851, and was the Prussian Ambassador. (Mr. Rodkin, counsel for the prosecution, said that this passport had been granted to the real Thomas Adams, who had travelled with it under that name.) On the day of the attempt, he went out with three others about six or seven o'clock, and returned each about nine. He was wounded and bleeding. At about three next morning he was arrested by the police. One of the three who went out with him was Alsop's servant, Gomez; another was named Silva.

Mr. Sleight (for the prisoner) had no objection to the remand, but he said the prisoner would be admitted to bail. In an earnest speech the Learned Counsel called on the Magistrate to treat the defendant as if he was an Englishman, and not yield to apprehensions of a foreign power. (This expression was received with a tumult of applause from the body of the court.)

Mr. Jardine felt that if he was justified in the former remand, he was still more so now. He should treat the prisoner exactly as he would an Englishman, by remanding him without bail.

## DREADFUL MURDER AT FARNBOROUGH.

ON Saturday a number of young country fellows, of the agricultural class, attended a club meeting in Cove, a village near Farnborough, after which they adjourned to a public-house. Presently a quarrel arose between two of them, John Lummay and William Goddard, and they got up. After fighting some little time the latter drew forth a knife, and ripped up the abdomen of his unfortunate opponent. The poor fellow was quite beyond all help, and after suffering intense agony he died two or three hours after Goddard and two men who had acted as seconds in the fight were apprehended.

## THE OVER DARWEN MURDER.

THOMAS KERSHAW, and Catherine Kershaw, his mother, were tried at Lancaster for the murder of Robert Kershaw, father of the male prisoner. Thomas Kershaw was also indicted for assaulting James Collinge in Preston Jail. We have so recently given the evidence adduced before the committing magistrates, that it is unnecessary to repeat it here—especially as no new facts were elicited. The defence for Thomas Kershaw was, that he is insane. The eldest son of the deceased said in substance, that during the last twelve months the prisoner Thomas believed from reading the *Books of Ezekiel* and the *Revelations of St. John*, that the ruin of Gog (the prophet) was now taking place, and that the Gogites were people who devoted their whole time and all their minds to study the injury of their neighbours; but that he was destined to be the great deliverer. He (the prisoner) believed that the deceased was the principal man among the Gogites. He intended to invade this country. He had talked of going to America, to Kentucky and other parts, and of afterwards going to see the President of the United States, who, he believed, would give him an army, with which he was destined to prevent an invasion of England, and having done that, he was with it to pursue the Gogites until he had thoroughly destroyed them.

Some further evidence was given bearing wholly upon the conduct of the female prisoner, against whom the judge said he was of opinion there was no evidence, except as being necessary after the fact.

Some discussion took place after this remark, when on the part of the prosecution it was admitted there was no evidence against the female prisoner.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, as regarded the female prisoner, and of not guilty, upon the ground of insanity, against the male prisoner, who will therefore be imprisoned during her Majesty's pleasure. Catherine Kershaw was discharged.

MIDLE, MAGNAN, fourth daughter of the Marshal, is about to be married to a M. Haentjens, who possesses a fortune of three or four million francs, and who is a son of the former chief of the eminent mercantile firm of Haentjens Frères, of Nantes. The Emperor gives the bride a portion of 200,000fr.

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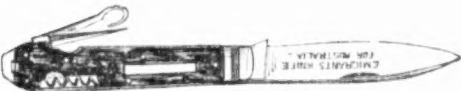


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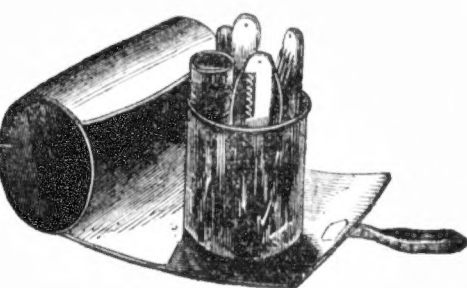
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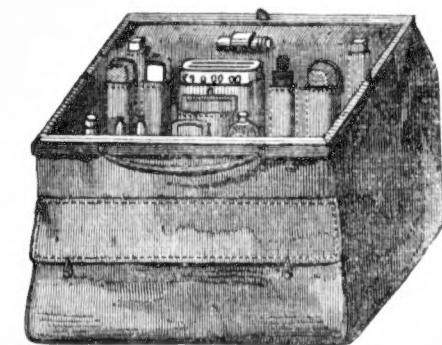
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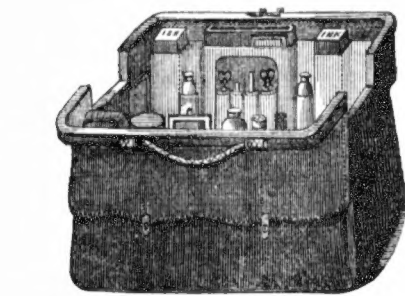
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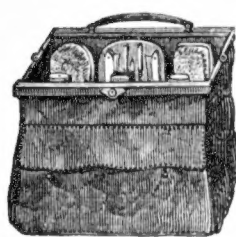
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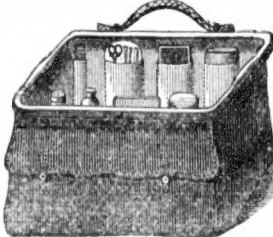
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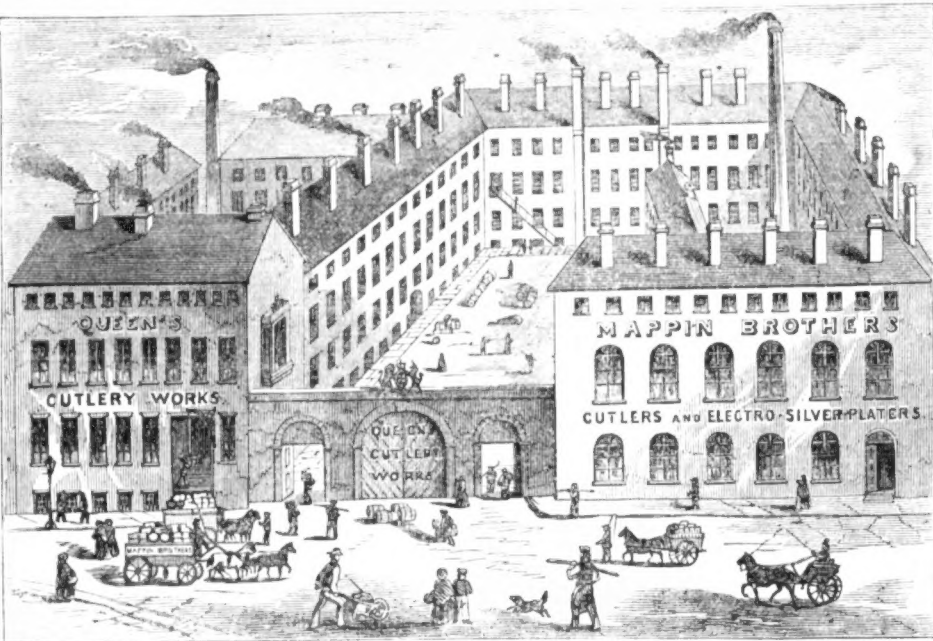
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12 Dessert Spoons, best quality . . .	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality . . .	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0
4 Sauce Ladles, best quality . . .	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 2 0
2 Gravy Spoons, best quality . . .	0 14 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
4 Salt Spoons, Gilt Bowls, best quality	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mustard Spoons, do., each, best quality	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0
Sugar Tongs, per pair, best quality . .	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0
Pair Fish Carvers, per pair, best quality	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0
Butter Knives, each, best quality . . .	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Soup Ladles, best quality . . .	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6
Sugar Sifter, pierced, best quality . . .	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt, best quality . . .	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0
Moist Sugar Spoons, each, best quality	0 1 2	0 3 0	0 3 0
Complete Service . . .	11 13 6	17 15 6	19 4 6

TABLE CUTLERY, IN CASES, COMPLETE.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
Two doz. full-size Table Knives, ivory handles . . .	£2 4 0	£3 6 0	£4 12 0
1½ doz. full-size Cheese ditto . . .	1 5 6	1 14 6	2 11 0
One pair regular Meat Carvers . . .	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One pair extra-size ditto . . .	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One pair Poultry Carvers . . .	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for sharpening . . .	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Oak Case to contain the above . . .	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Complete Service . . .	6 4 0	8 8 6	11 6 6

Messrs. MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority ; all the blades being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure ivory handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

Messrs. MAPPIN BROTHERS respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which, for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their Illustrated Catalogue, which is continually receiving additions of new designs, free on application.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,  
QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,  
AND 67, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON,  
Where the Stock is sent direct from the Manufactory.



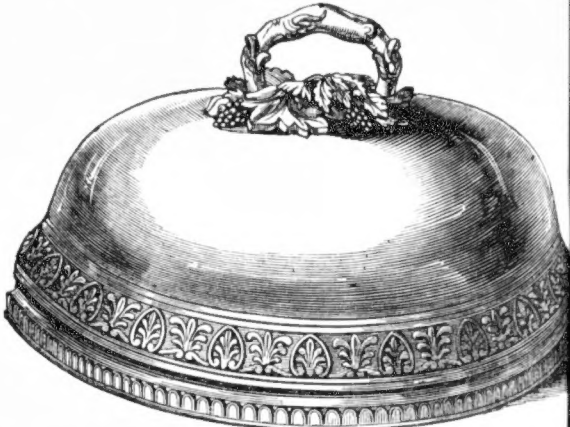
E1761. CRUET STAND, £3 10s.



E4615, £8 8s.



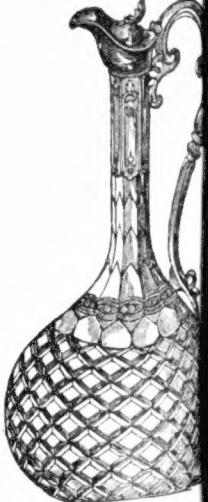
E4375. Very handsomely Chased Vine Handle, best quality, £16, per set of 4, forming 8 Dishes



E4085 to match E4375, SIDE DISH, each set containing inches, 1-18 inches, 1-20 inches, £22.



B532.



B659.

B532. CLARET JUGS, with Silver Plated Glass beautifully engraved, Vine Pattern, £1 each.  
B659. With Silver Plated Handle and Lip, splendid Cut Flint Glass, £4 10s. each.